The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 73. SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Centennial will be opened on May 10th.

—Paul Dahlgren, Consul General of the United States to Italy, and son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, died at Rome yesterday.

—Clara Louise still insists, in regard to her reported marriage, that she wont tell. She says, poor girl, that the interviewers bother her.

—The President has nominated Hoffman Atkinson, of West Virginia, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to St. Petersburg.

—The St. Louis *Republican* finds that since the repeal of the law licensing the *demimonde* of that city, public demoralization has increased.

—The snow storm in Iowa and Northern Illinois, which ended on Thursday night, was the heaviest of the season—the ground being covered to the depth of from six to ten inches.

—The prospects are good—so says a telegram—for a square, well contested race at San Francisco to-day, between Golden Gate, Hockhocking and Revneue, the former being the favorite in the pools.

—There is considerable uneasiness felt at Memphis in regard to the river. The river last night was within two and one-half feet of the danger line, while all its tributaries were at flood tide and it was rising rapidly.

—This is the Democratic drift: The House of Representatives has passed the bill repealing the law which forbids the appointment to the army of any person who was engaged in the services of the late Confederacy.

—There being for the moment less demand for silver in India the price has again fallen, and was yesterday 52⅛ pence per ounce in London. This is 8⅛ pence less than the current rate in February, 1872, and is said to be the lowest ever quoted in the British market.

—The remarkable exodus from Southern Pennsylvania and Western Maryland to "the West" continues unabated. Large numbers of useful and substantial citizens of those regions are reported almost daily as "pulling up stakes" and seeking new homes towards the setting sun.

—With the snow flying in seven different directions, the wind blowing at ninety miles an hour, the whisky frozen in solid chunks and flour stiff at $25 per barrel, the Black Hills miner scans the horizon for an Iojun, and yearns for the savage to come near and inquire after the health of Gen. Howard.

—A verdant Englishman, who sits in the British Parliament, wants his Foreign Office to tell him if our Government has five or ten millions of the Geneva award that they cannot find legitimate claimants for. We think Uncle Sam has some claim, so the British lion need not worry, trying to twist its tail into an interrogation mark about it.

—It will serve to spread distrust of Egyptian credit that the British Government has, at the instance of the Khedive, refused to make public a report on the financial condition of Egypt. It may prove as unwise for the Khedive to have requested this course as it was for the British Government to have complied with his wishes.

—The case of Adler and Furst, distillers and rectifiers of St. Joseph, Mo., for violation of the Revenue laws, which has been before the United States District Court of that city for some days, closed yesterday and the jury found a verdict of guilty on fifty-five counts of the indictment. The minimum penalty under this verdict is fifty-five years' imprisonment and $27,500.

—This is given as Jerry Black's latest utterance about the supposed Real Estate pool: he is "Washington: 'Why, sir, if Kilbourne told me, his counsel, the truth, and I believe he did, the people who are present at the parturition in this mouse will hold up their hands in wonder how it was that such a great big mountain should have labored so long!" So much for what ought to become a famous mot.

—Revolutionary movements are again disturbing the peace of Mexico. There has been desperate fighting in Oaxaca; and Puebla, which is within 70 miles of the national capital, is about to be placed under martial law. If this turbulence continues our sister Republic will be unable to join appropriately in the Centennial festivities. Were it not for her untimely disturbance it might be claimed that the entire American continent was at peace.

—It is said the Centennial Committee have been in consultation with Longfellow, Bryant and Whittier, all of whom urged the appointment of Taylor, whose reputation as a poet has been steadily growing, and ranks with the very few who are far in front. He has undertaken a most difficult task, but he will give it his best strength. It is a felicity in this connection that Mr. Taylor is a native of Pennsylvania, and that his pen has already made classical the banks of the Schuylkill and the Wissahickon.

—Mr. Herbert Spencer, as appears from an explanation made by his friend, Prof. E. L. Youmans, is not living in—or threatened with a condition of penury. His means are moderate and adequate to his personal needs, although not sufficient to enable him to publish his series of philosophical works at his own expense. The subscription raised by his friends in this country a few years ago, without his knowledge, was applied to secure the publication of volumes, the appearance of which must otherwise have been long delayed.

—Prince Bismarck's opinion of the French elections is given in a letter written by a German diplomatist, an extract from which is published in a Rouen paper: "The Chancellor," says the German diplomatist, "does not appear to be affected in any particular way by the result of the elections. In conversation I had with him a few hours ago he remarked, 'I doubt if the French Radicals will get into power, but should they, I am sure they will begin eating the priests before they tackle the Germans; the task is so much easier, and I have no desire to baulk their appetite in that direction.'"

—There will be an eclipse of the sun today in which astronomers are somewhat interested. Since this eclipse is calculated as being visible throughout the United States, Florida only excepted, only a very extensive area of cloud can entirely cut off the spectacle. The local time when the eclipse begins will of course be earlier in the afternoon at the West than at the East. The duration of the eclipse is longest at the West, especially toward the northwestern border, it being nearly total where the boundary touches the Pacific Ocean. In the Southern States the duration is comparatively brief, growing shorter with more southerly latitude. Nowhere is the eclipse quite total; in its central path there will be still a ring of sunlight around the moon when the full development is reached. There is consequently less than the usual interest in solar eclipses in this instance for astronomers, although there may be a good chance for observing the corona and perhaps to search for interior planets, if the weather be fair, at the Sandwich and Vancouver's Islands.

—George Francis Train has been thrown into bankruptcy and thus sets forth his financial condition to the court. "I have a wife and three children; I am in no business at present; I have realized large profits on my lectures throughout the country as Presidential candidate, and expend in charities and promoting my welfare as a candidate large amounts; I have not lectured for the last five years; have no personal property, except my clothes and watch, which is worth $100; I have no jewelry; I pay $10 per week for my board; have no income; my wife has an income in her own right; 15 years ago I settled on my wife $100,000, being commissions made by me for negotiating the original bonds and purchasing iron for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company; my wife now pays my board; I have assets; they consist of claims against corporations." His assets, he stated, consist of royalty on 2,000 miles of railway at $2,500 per mile, built in Birkenhead, Darlington, and elsewhere, England, &c., in 1866, $5,000,000; a claim against the British Government, $1,000,000 a claim against John McHenry for negotiating the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and other claims amounting to about $20,000,000. His real estate he sets down in Omaha, Chicago, Council Bluffs and Columbus, at about $13,000,000, but he has no faith in real estate.

Railroad Unpleasantness.

LAFAYETTE, IND., March 24.—The L. M. & B. R. R. Co. to-day secured possession of the crossing at the three mile switch, carried off some time since by order of the I. C. & L., and hidden near Lebanon. The frogs were carried overland from Lebanon to Frankfort, and there by a train to the place from whence they were taken. They were placed in position inside of thirty-five minutes, and a guard of armed men sent to see that they are not further disturbed. The L. M. & B. folks have now possession of their track, and will hold it, it is hoped, without further opposition. The probabilities are that amicable arrangements will be made between the two companies.

Republican County Convention at Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, March 4.—The Republican County Convention held to-day to choose delegates to the State Convention adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the resumption act, and favoring Governor Hayes for the Presidency. The delegates were instructed to co-operate in the choice of delegates to the National Convention favorable to his nomination. A resolution was also adopted recommending Clark Waggoner, of this city, as one of the senatorial delegates for Ohio.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The City Classification Bill Passed by the Senate.

Managers of the Pittsburgh Reform School Wanted.

Bills to Repeal the License Law of Allegheny County.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate this morning opened at ten o'clock, with prayer by the Chaplain.

Classification Bill.

Senator Newmyer's Classification bill was passed with an amendment requiring minority representation in the Board of Assessors elected by Councils.

Passed.

An act to prescribe the manner by which the Court of Quarter Sessions may divide townships into election districts.

Private Detective Agencies.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate conferring upon private detective agencies and associations organized for the recovery of stolen goods, the power and authority of constables in certain cases, which carries the right to search houses and individuals.

This is altogether too great and dangerous a power to entrust to irresponsible parties, and would work infinite mischief by bringing these volunteer associations into conflict with the regular police force and commissioned detectives, who are responsible for what they do to their superiors. The bill in its present shape cannot and should not pass.

A number of bills were considered on first and second reading, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE.

Petitions.

A number of Aldermanic petitions were presented.

Mr. IRWIN presented a petition for a law requiring railroads to run morning and evening trains to and from cities.

Insurance Bill.

The Insurance bill was considered, and postponed until Monday evening.

The Reform School.

Mr. REIGHARD introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Public Charities to appoint managers of the Reform School of Pittsburgh.

Repealing License.

Messrs. THORNTON and LARGE introduced bills repealing the license law of Allegheny county.

Licensed Auctioneers.

Mr. LONG (Allegheny) introduced a bill entitled "An act to prevent the unlicensed sale of goods, wares, stock and real estate at auction in cities of the second and third class by other than authorized persons, fixing the State license for auctioneers at five hundred dollars," petitioned for by all the merchants in that business in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

The Auctioneer's bill was defeated the other day because it was a general bill applicable to all cities in the State, and the smaller cities complain that they could not pay the license, that their sales would not justify it. Mr. Long prepared this bill to suit all parties, and it will no doubt give general satisfaction.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Bill Retiring Judge McCandless Passed by the Senate.

Also the Bill Providing for Counting the Presidential Vote.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1876.

SENATE.

Political Contributions.

The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill in relation to political contributions. Referred.

Remonstrance.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, remonstrating against erecting a bridge across the Detroit river at that point, and asking that measures be taken to take traffic under the river instead of over it.

Sioux Deficiencies.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill on Sioux deficiencies, with notice that the House will not agree to the amendments of the Senate. The Senate voted to insist upon its amendments, and asked for a committee of conference.

The Postroute Bill.

The Senate took up for consideration the Postroute bill. The bill was amended as to minor points and passed.

Judge McCandless.

The bill providing that Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania, may be retired on account of ill health, although he has not reached the age of seventy years, was taken up and amended so as to provide that he should resign at the end of six months after his retirement, and then passed.

Counting the Presidential Vote.

The Senate then resumed consideration of Senate bill No. 1, to count the votes of President and Vice President.

Mr. BURNSIDE moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed to third reading, and then introduced the following amendment:

SECTION 3. That if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate from a State purporting to be certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in such State, he shall immediately make a report thereof to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall at once cause said Supreme Court to proceed to examine as to who are the legal electors of said State, and shall have power to send for persons and papers, and said Chief Justice shall, on or before the last Tuesday in January next succeeding the meeting of electors of President and Vice President, report to the President of the Senate which of said electors were legally elected, and the returns sent by electors so designated shall, if in all other respects they are legal, be counted before the two houses.

Mr. BAYARD introduced the amendment proposed by Mr. Cooper, as follows: "And if the two houses do not agree as to which return shall be counted, then that vote shall be counted which the House of Representatives, voting by States in the manner provided by the Constitution, when the election devolves upon the House, shall decide to be the true and valid return."

After debate the question was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Bayard, and it was lost—yeas 18, nays 32.

The question was then taken upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Burnside, and it was lost.

The question was then taken upon the passage of the bill, and it was passed, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Key, Logan, McMillan, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Thurman, Windom and Wright—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Caperton, Cockrill, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Goldthwaite, Howe, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Kelly, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—26.

Mr. THURMAN said he was at a loss to see what Senators could see in this bill of a partisan nature, and he moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was passed, in order to give one more chance to fix some bill to meet the question when two sets of returns were sent in. He did hope that in that chamber where debate was allowed some measure could be perfected to meet the necessity of the case. If not, there was no hope of getting it done at this Congress.

The motion was entered.

The Senate took up the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and made it the order of business, and then went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

Temperance Memorial.

Mr. HOLMAN presented a memorial of the Woman's Temperance League of Indiana, asking for legislation to promote temperance in the United States. Referred.

Appropriations.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary appropriation bill, with the understanding that the general debate would be limited to one hour.

After speeches by several members the committee proceeded to consider the bill in detail. The item for the compensation of Senators is the first item on the bill, which fixes the salary at $4,500.

Mr. BAKER (Ind.) moved to reduce it to $3,000. Rejected.

Mr. FOSTER moved to reduce it to $2,700, and intimated that the Democratic majority, if it wanted to be consistent, should vote for a reduction to $2,700.

After a very spicy debate Mr. HILL moved to make the reduction of salaries commence on the 4th of March, 1877.

The question being on Mr. Foster's amendment, Mr. FOSTER asked Mr. Randall to allow a vote by yeas and nays in the House.

Mr. RANDALL said that in this early stage of the bill he was unwilling to depart from the usual routine.

The question was taken on Mr. Foster's amendment to fix the pay at $2,700, and it was rejected, there being but twenty-four votes in the affirmative.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hill was also rejected.

Mr. KELLEY moved to strike out $4,500 and insert $5,000, and spoke in favor of that motion.

Mr. DOUGLASS moved to fix the salaries at $3,600.

After a stormy struggle over the question of adjournment till Monday and the alternative of a session for denate for to-morrow, the former proposition prevailed through the persistency of Mr. Page, and the House adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Rumors that the Czar of Russia will Abdicate.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Recruiting in Spain for Cuba.

Destructive Flood in Holland.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

VERSAILLES, March 24.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, almost without discussion, agreed to the abolition of the state of siege.

The report of the committee recommending an inquiry into the election of M. Mun, a Clericalist Deputy, to ascertain whether there was undue interference on the part of the clergy, was then taken up for consideration. M. Mun made an energetic speech in the defense of the rights of the clergy to suppress candidates in order to defend religion, which was menaced by the Democrats. M. Gumbetta replied that he did not attack religious liberty, which ought to be protected under the Republic as well as any other Government. He continued when speaking of the clerical party, "We do not allude to religion or to sincere Catholics, or even to the French clergy, many of whom doubtless dread the encouragements of the Vatican. All we aim at is to confine the clergy in their proper sphere and prevent the pulpit from being transformed into a political platform. We desire to have this inquiry in order to call upon the Government to remain in their proper sphere." The inquiry was voted—366 yeas, 170 nays.

The Chamber also voted an inquiry into the election of M. Tron, a Bonapartist, in Haute Garonne. Of the election of Deputies yet awaiting verification, the validity of forty-two is strenuously disputed, and in thirty-eight of these contested cases the sitting Deputies are Legitimists or Bonapartists.

SPAIN.

Suppression of Fueros.

MADRID, March 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Senor Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council, was interrogationed about the suppression of Fueros. In reply he declared that constitutional unity would be immediately established throughout Spain, but that the Government would not determine the question of the internal administration of the Basque provinces with out hearing their representatives.

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Ex-Empress Eugenie.

LONDON, March 24.—Ex-Empress Eugenie and son have arrived at Eisenach, *en route* for Weimar. They will visit Wilhelmshohe on Thursday.

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The Queen's New Title.

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In the House of Lords to-night the royal titles bill passed its first reading.

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VERA CRUZ.

Jalapa Captured by Revolutionists.

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American Episcopal Church.

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BRIBERY DENIED.

Gen. Ekin Interviewed at Louisville — Statements in Gen. McCook's Testimony Refuted.

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Dealing in the Queer.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Last night the discovery was made that a large number of bogus five dollar bills, counterfeits on the National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., were in circulation. During the afternoon and evening three men, named Noles, Harris and Patterson, were arrested. They had a partial hearing to-day, and were committed for further investigation to-morrow.

Marine News.

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SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Belknap Investigation.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MARSH.

C. P. Marsh Again Examined.

SEVERAL POST TRADERS ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Proposed Reorganization of the Army.

SUBSTITUTION OF SILVER FOR FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Massing Troops on the Mexican Border.

PROTEST FROM IRON MANUFACTURERS.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1876.

The Belknap Investigation.

Mrs. C. P. Marsh, who arrived this morning, came into the room of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, to-day, accompanied by her husband. She was sworn in as a witness, and under the examination of Mr. Danford testified that she left Cincinnati in 1865, where her family resided, and has lived in New York most of the time since that year. She had known Mrs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap, since 1860, and had been at the same hotel in Cincinnati four years. Cincinnati was her home, and she revisited that city twice a year, staying there two or more weeks. She met Mrs. Bower in New York, where Mrs. Bower was her guest. Mrs. Bower was a widow at the time. The witness commenced housekeeping in New York in the summer of 1871. She went to Europe in company with Mrs. Bower in last of June, 1872, and knew Mr. Pendleton's name was on the list of passengers.

The witness was asked whether she had any conversation at any time with Mrs. Bower, now Mrs. Belknap, relative to her claim in the Kentucky Central Railroad claim. The answer was that two or three weeks ago, at the Arlington Hotel. At that time witness asked Mrs. Belknap whether she ever received any money on account of the claim. Witness told her she heard she received $70,000. Mrs. Belknap replied that "the claim was for only $160,000, and how could I receive $70,000?" It continued when speaking of the clerical party. "We do not allude to religion or to sincere Catholics, or even to the French clergy, many of whom doubtless dread the encouragements of the Vatican. All we aim at is to confine the clergy in their proper sphere and prevent the pulpit from being transformed into a political platform. We desire to have this inquiry in order to call upon the Government to remain in their proper sphere." The inquiry was voted—366 yeas, 170 nays.

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been realized from this mine up to the time of the sale of the stock. He answered that he believed it to be substantially true.

Stewart filed a contract between Park, Stewart and Grant for the sale of the mine. After a long cross-examination, that did not elicit much new information, the committee adjourned until Tuesday.

The Iron Manufacturers' Protest.

Judge Kelley telegraphed to the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association as follows: "Does the iron and steel interest assent to the rates proposed by the Morrison bill? If not, why is dissent not expressed?" He received the following reply from the President of the Association:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—*Dear Sir:* Your dispatch has been received. With one-half the furnaces and rolling mills in the country standing idle; with iron of all kinds lower in price to-day than before the war; with failure upon failure of our most experienced and respected iron masters announced in the public prints from day to day; with wages of iron workers necessarily reduced so low that they and their families can scarcely escape from destitution and starvation, the American Iron and Steel Association is astonished to learn that a reduction of duties on foreign iron is seriously contemplated by the Ways and Means Committee, and it respectfully, through you, protests against such action. If your committee would visit the iron districts of the country it would learn for itself that manufacturers are either in the hands of the sheriff or selling iron below cost; and men who are working for a dollar a day should not be further oppressed by a legislative measure which would encourage the importation of foreign iron and still further diminish the home market. We hope the committee will allow the duties on iron and steel and all other manufactures to remain as they are until the country recovers from its present widespread prostration.

"SAML. J. REEVES, President."

Reorganization of the Army.

The Committee on Military Affairs have agreed upon Representative Banning's bill, with some amendments, for the reorganization of the army. It does not reduce the present effective force of the army, but it reduces infantry regiments from twenty-five to twenty and cavalry from ten to eight. It consolidates the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, fixes the pay of First Sergeants at forty dollars per month, makes the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington in time of peace, and provides that he may act as Secretary of War in the absence of the Secretary or temporary vacancy in the office. It provides that sutlers and post traders shall be first elected by a council of administration, approved by the department commander, the General of the Army, and appointed by the Secretary of War. It is a reduction of about two hundred officers.

Massing Troops on the Mexican Border.

The special committee of the House on the outrages on the Texas border will report in favor of sending two regiments of infantry to perform garrison duty on the Rio Grande, and recruiting two regiments of cavalry to the full number of two thousand men, and assigning them to do patrol duty along the river from its mouth to Laredo. The committee will also report the following resolution: That the President is hereby requested to order that the troops of the United States army may and shall pursue marauding parties from Mexico across the frontier of the United States into the territory of Mexico, punish the wrong-doers, and recover stolen property upon the soil of Mexico, guarding, however, in all cases, against unnecessary injury to peaceable inhabitants of Mexico.

The Spencer Investigation.

In the Spencer investigation to-day Moses S. Foote, a banker of Mobile, testified that he discounted a note for J. J. Moulton for between her and Mrs. Belknap. She did not know of Mr. Pendleton paying money to Mrs. Belknap on account of the Kentucky railroad claim and of making her presents. She never heard the Secretary of War say anything about the contract between her husband and Evans.

On cross-examination by Mr. Robbins witness said she understood Mrs. Belknap as denying she received anything, and meant to convey that impression.

In reply to questions by Mr. Clymer, witness said she saw Mr. Clymer but once, and that was three weeks ago. It was at the breakfast table at the Arlington Hotel. Her husband presented her to Mr. Clymer, but their short conversation had not referred to the matter before the committee.

C. P. Marsh was recalled and interrogated by Mr. Clymer. He testified that he left Washington for New York on the day the impeachment report was presented, the 2d of March, and then designed going to Canada.

Question—On the evening of Wednesday you came to my lodging and saw me a moment. Tell what transpired. Answer—From something said at the dinner table I inferred that Belknap was not only liable to impeachment, but to criminal prosecution. I said to you if the Secretary is in danger I am in danger, when you said, "Oh, you are not in danger."

Clymer—I did not attempt to alarm you?

A.—On the contrary, you decided that I was alarmed when I came to you. I went back to New York early, when you said I was in no danger.

Q.—When you reached New York what induced you to conclude going to Canada?

A.—Something in a newspaper on Friday morning concerning my testimony, all of which was published. I read the remarks in the House that the Secretary of War was not only liable to impeachment, but to criminal prosecution. I therefore thought that if the Secretary was in danger I was in danger as well. I consulted a lawyer, who made an exhaustive examination of the case. The lawyer did not think I could be indicted, but if I should, I could not be convicted. His counsel said there seemed, however, to be some danger. This very much alarmed me and determined me not to remain in New York. I left early in the afternoon of Friday for Montreal. This was the first time I heard it said I had committed an offence for which I might be imprisoned.

Messrs. Bass and Clymer told you on Wednesday night that there was no danger to you?

Clymer—I said Marsh could not be sent to prison for anything he had said before the committee.

Robbins—That was true. Witness said he left New York for Montreal at four o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, and reached there the next morning at half-past ten.

Blackburn—Had you then heard that the Government authorities had concluded to prosecute you as well as Secretary Belknap? A.—I am not positive. I might have seen such a statement in the papers.

Q.—It was said you hesitated when at Peekskill as to whether you would proceed to Montreal. A.—I did hesitate. I thought that if I had offended the laws of my country I would stand a trial. If the train had been going back to New York I should have taken passage in it, but as the train was going to Montreal I proceeded thither.

Mrs. Marsh, being interrogated as to why she went to Montreal, said that seeing in the morning papers that her husband had jumped off the train, she followed next morning, fearful that he had been injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh then left the room.

Alvin C. Leighton, James Leighton and Seth Arnold, post traders, were examined, and the statement elicited that General Hendrick received large sums for obtaining one of the appointments, that three hundred dollars a month was paid to Orville Grant, and one hundred dollars contributed for electioneering purposes.

J. S. Hammer testified that he obtained the appointment of post trader at Ft. Gibson, at the request of ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, who asked for it as a personal favor. Witness paid no money whatever for the appointment, but had been assessed and paid one hundred dollars to the Republican Executive Committee at Washington. He had no partner.

A recess was here taken.

Silver and Gold.

The Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations has received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating in connection with the pending discussion of the proposed substitution of silver for fractional currency that the department had received information from London that the price of silver in that city on March 22 was fifty-two and one-half pence per ounce, British standard. This makes an ounce in the United States standard worth one hundred and three and one-half cents in gold, and the bullion value of a dollar in subsidiary silver coins eighty-three and two-tenths, or four cents less than the legal-tender paper dollar. Information received at the office of the director of the mint indicates that the Consolidated Virginia Mine will realize $3,500,000 during the month of March, and the other mines on the Comstock Lode $600,000, making an aggregate of over $4,000,000 for the month. The yield for April, it is said by Senator Sharon, will reach $5,000,000. It is generally admitted that the Holman amendment to the silver substitution bill will be adopted. The theory of this amendment is that the balance of the fractional currency will come in for redemption in legal tender notes, and silver coin will take its place in circulation. The total amount of fractional currency in circulation is $50,000,000.

The Emma Mine Case.

Senator Stewart was again before the committee. His attention was called to the amount of ore taken from the mine as detailed in the prospectus published in London. He said that he did not know of his own knowledge that the statement was true. He had never heard it disputed. In relation to the estimated amount of ore that would be taken annually, as stated in the same prospectus, he thought that was substantially correct. It fell short and Grant held himself liable. The prospectus was drawn up by some of the Englishmen themselves. If the mine had yielded $700,000 a year, as estimated, it would have been worth thirty or forty million.

Witness was asked if the statement was true that about two million dollars had

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AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Merchants of Matamoras Called on for a Forced Loan of $300,000—One Man Imprisoned Because He Cannot Contribute $10,000.

GALVESTON, March 24.—A Brownsville special to the *News* says yesterday afternoon General Laborra gave the merchants and business men of Matamoras a peremptory order to met him at his office at 4:30 P. M. He informed them, when they met, that the object of the meeting was to raise $300,000 to pay his troops and place the city in a state of defence. He offered a premium of thirty per cent. in Customs House bonds, saying it was a friendly offer, and if not accepted he would raise the money by force, and not scruple to use severe means, that if necessary to have the merchants imprisoned to effect his object he would do so. He said he had the interests of his Government in his hands, and would subserve them at all hazards. The merchants present were then called on to subscribe to a loan. When Senor Antonio Langoria was called he said he was unable to subscribe. He was immediately confined in the artillery quarters, and is there yet. He can be released by subscribing $10,000. Ten thousand dollars have been demanded from the house of Don Francisco Armedias. The manager of the firm is an American citizen, and is in New York now. Some members of the firm are on this side. Last night $30,000 were subscribed, and to-day $14,300. This sum fails $57,000 short of what is needed now. Gen. Laborra says he will call for the balance in fifteen days or so. In addition to this forced loan the Mexican Government has levied a tax of one per cent. on the capital of property and American merchants have subscribed to the loan, but in view of ulterior measures on the part of General Laborra they have applied to United States Consul Wilson for protection. General Delse is near Matamoras with more than 1,000 men. It is supposed he will attack soon. The above facts will aid materially to give him an easy victory.

"CROOKED WHISKY."

The Modus Operandi of Chicago Dealers.

CHICAGO, March 24.—In the case of Pahlman, Rush & Co., this morning, Herman Blicker, the former storekeeper for the firm, who returned from Canada recently, testified that he had been cognizant of frauds committed by them, and that he had allowed such frauds. The usual method pursued was to use stamps a second time. The distillery was sometimes run beyond its taxed capacity, and the surplus was put on the market without a tax. He produced a note of $1,700, which he testified was given him in return for allowing these frauds.

Ernest Mattern testified that while storekeeper for Pahlman, Rush & Co. he had "winked" at frauds, and during less than a year had received $2,500 from the firm as compensation therefor. The frauds committed were in running the distillery beyond the United States taxed capacity and in using stamps a second time. Both the proprietors understood this and made the bargain with him.

An Ohio Tax Suit Decided.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—The third suit of the State of Ohio against Hamilton county for taxes which, as alleged, had been appropriated by the county since 1856 under a system by which they were

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SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 80½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THEODORE THOMAS has in preparation, for the opening of the Centennial, a fine musical programme, which will be rendered by well trained artists. Thus far, all the arrangements looking to the opening of the Centennial are very complete. It will be a grand demonstration, in every particular.

PHILADELPHIA is to be well supplied with carriage conveniences during the Centennial,—the Exhibition Transfer Company having arranged to run carriages to any part of the city at fifty cents a passenger. This will be a protection against extortion, and will, we judge, prove a profitable investment at the same time.

THERE is considerable talk of bringing out the name of Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District. He is a man of pure character, and unblemished reputation. The movement is within the Republican party, but includes its best material. If the friends of the General wish to make progress, however, they should bestir themselves at once.

REPRESENTATIVE HOPKINS is determined to know the inside history of those fifty telegrams in favor of the retention of Collector STEELE in office. They are to be brought out and published. We were amused at the activity displayed at the time, but there are rumors that the authors are not so jubilant over the proposed publication. Mr. HOPKINS is doing well to make inquiries into the reality of the affair.

IT is evident that there must be a square fight over the DANA case in the Senate. He has been unfortunate in his correspondence,—as most men are,—and thus injured his prospects. Still, his friends will stand by him, and the full strength of the Administration and the State Department will be with him. It will afford a fair test of administrative strength in the Senate, and may result in his confirmation. Still, it is given as about an even chance.

WE ha ve information touching a subject to which reference was made, a few days since, in these columns, viz: The changes made in 1871 in the report of the debt of the United States. It turns out, and Senator SHERMAN's committee will soon report to that effect, that at the time referred to, Secretary BOUTWELL's attention was directed to the errors supposed to exist in posting accounts, and after an examination of the books by experts, the changes were ordered. They did not represent fraud of any kind, as Senator DAVIS seems to have feared, but discrepancies in bookkeeping. A careful and separate examination of the books of the Register and of the Secretary, account for every change made, showing that no wrong was perpetrated, and no frauds covered up. It would probably have been as well, had the change not been made, but it was merely a clerical matter at most, and not an attempt to cover up wrong.

THE Legislature has before it a measure looking to the breaking up of a form of petty rascality, which of late has developed, principally in the anthracite region. The essential provision of the bill in question enacts that "hereafter the supervisor of any township or road district, on the receipt of a notice in writing from any number of taxpayers representing two-thirds of the taxable property of said township requesting him so to do, shall," after due advertisement, "give out by public outcry, to the lowest and best bidder, the making and repairing of all the then existing public roads in the respective townships for a term of five years." Similar sales shall be made every fifth year thereafter, and the making of all new roads "shall be let in the same manner, and the contractor or contractors shall, in addition to making, be required to keep them in repair until the next general letting or sale." While the rascality affected by this bill is of the petty order, yet it aggregates large sums annually, which must be made up by the taxpayers. It is well we have a law to close it up.

IN Germany the Government has undertaken to bring about the consolidation, under its own control, of all the railroads within the Empire. It embraces a large outlay of money, and a new list of officials, besides a vast network of transportation, which will require close attention and careful, perfect discipline, such as the Germans alone seem to have the ability to develop. It is, however, more than anything else, a grand scheme of centralization. The present argument therefor seems to be a military one. In Prussia everything is military. The Emperor himself goes around in a short-tailed soldier coat. BISMARCK's conventional representation is with a helmet on his head. The streets of the German cities are full of men making military salutes, and every genuine Teuton is at once convinced of the necessity of any new measure by saying that it is necessary for the army, or is in the interests of strategy. On this ground all the railroads of Germany are to be bought up by the Government, simply for the sake of mobilizing the German army and concentrating it on strategic points.

THE movement of the oil refiners to break the combination that is rapidly destroying our refining trade, is assuming decided strength and purpose. A memorial was addressed our Legislature on the subject, but the resolution of investigation, based on this memorial, was, if we remember correctly, voted down. In Congress, however, more attention is paid to the subject. Our citizens generally are not aware of the cruel oppression under which our oil refining trade is laboring. The Conduit Company, which we fought for so earnestly a year ago, has gone straight into combination with the Baltimore and Ohio road, which is in the general combination, to break down the oil refining business of this city. The result is seen in the fact that Cleveland is drawing away nearly our entire oil product, while our refiners are being gradually crushed. We view this subject, not in the light of a matter of private interest, but as one of great importance to the prosperity of this entire city. At our leisure we may make a condensed statement of all the salient facts bearing on this subject.

IF the organ of City Hall is anxious to defend that institution, it proceeds very unwisely about it. Throwing out vindictive epithets, and flourishing Irish shillelahs do not serve that end just as well as might be. We did once describe a Sneak, —a not wholly imaginative affair, and have an ample supply of the same kind of material left, if that is what the *Dispatch* is hungering for. We detest personalities, but we wish it to be distinctly understood, if forced to do so, we will not shirk it. As to what we said of City Hall, that it is apparently inspiring the *Dispatch* to fight against the return of GRIER,—we stand by it. Whether this involves the idea that particular gentlemen there are guilty of having a share in the water bonds,—is another and entirely different matter, about which we have made no statements whatever. But if their organ fights so viciously on that subject, it will not take the public long to become suspicious that there is an unworthy motive for the course it pursues. Our supposition has been, and is, that City Hall officials had no part in the water bond abstractions, but we do think that they oppose the return of GRIER, and that the "organ" is their mouthpiece. The splutter it makes, in response to a former remark to this effect, only confirms our belief in it; and its attempt to create an issue not contained in our remark is clear proof. But GRIER will yet be brought back. We hope, another time, the organ will be less lavish of doggerel.

THE air is full of rumors relative to the GRIER return, the hushing of some parts of the investigation, the reasons for it, and other matters of a kindred nature. We have hoped that when the committee meets again, there would be no farther beating around the bush, but a direct search into material facts. We know that they have witnesses summoned that will tell the truth if required to do so, and any failure to get those witnesses before the committee, or to properly interrogate them, will be noticed. It is time the gross outrages perpetrated, were at least exposed; and it will not be wise for any of the committee to fail to stand up to their duty. In the meantime, there can be no doubt that GRIER should be allowed to return, and the bookkeeper of the Nation Trust Company, who now resides in Philadelphia, we think, should also be summoned. Judge MELLON's by-play is ended, and we want serious work. The public sympathizing with the oppressed innocent stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, want GRIER back. The old Water Commission, made up of pure and honorable men, placed under a cloud by the Nation Trust rascality, also will be benefitted by his return. Let us have GRIER back.

LET HIM RETURN.

The only apologist for thieves, who has thus far spoken out publicly, is the new "organ"—the *Dispatch*. Its apology is a lying claim that it saved the city $5,000 by its bid on printing, in return for which—it coolly demands, in effect, that our fellow citizens, the poor and innocent stockholders in the Nation Trust Company, shall pay $400,000 to make good bonds, the proceeds of which were stolen. The thieves, however, must not be disturbed. We have not charged that City Hall officials, or any other specified individuals did the stealing, but only that City Hall runs the *Dispatch*. The evidence that this is true is found in the blatant defense of City Hall, even beyond what we charged. He is rather verdant who doesn't know that the "organ" is very obedient,—and it hasn't character enough to successfully deny so patent a truth. Even several stanzas of poetry, with the word "sneak" in them does not help the case,—particularly when we remember what a sneak is. But all this is a side issue put in by the "organ" to divert attention from the main issue. What the public is now in the mood to demand, and what the people of this city will support the innocent stockholders in the Nation Trust Company in demanding, is a pardon to ROBERT J. GRIER, so complete and comprehensive that he cannot be arrested or mistreated, conditioned on his taking the stand, and stating all he knows concerning the water bond transactions, and who received the proceeds. It is currently understood that a large number of notes were destroyed in the Nation Trust Company, the day he left. Whose were they, and what did they represent? The proceeds of those bonds, *such as passed through the Nation Trust*, who got them? This can be cleared up, and must be.

The *Chronicle*, which has fully and ably seconded us, on this subject, makes a statement of points, which compose nearly the entire gist of this case. They are as follows: "1. That strenuous efforts were made by a *large majority* of the stockholders of the Trust Company to procure GRIER's return, which efforts were frustrated by certain stockholders, and others representing the city. 2. That subsequently a more determined effort was made to secure the person of GRIER by that large portion of stockholders who foresaw ruin impending unless a full and satisfactory statement could be obtained from GRIER. To this end they took such steps for the protection of this important witness, when the *same persons who feared the evidence of Grier*, immediately gave notice that they would prosecute Grier for an offence for which the *innocent* stockholders had not provided, and from which they could not hope to defend him. 3. That in all these moves, the innocent stockholders, whose property has been mortgaged to "secure the city," had opposed to them the United States District Attorney, SWOOPE, who was attorney for Ross, the city, and some of the stockholders, and who, within the space of fifty-six hours, in interviews had with certain of the stockholders, first claimed to represent Ross, operated upon the fears of the duped stockholders and then suddenly confronted them as attorney for the city. As the investigation proceeded, the fact was developed that he represented certain stockholders. 4. That owing to the crookedness of the attorney, the affairs of the Trust Company were rendered still more complicated. 5. That owing to the absence of their witness, who dare not venture to return lest he should be prosecuted by a few stockholders, the innocent stockholders were compelled to pay the entire amount of the bonds issued irregularly, in addition to other moneys which have never been accounted for to this day. 6. That the investigation instituted by the Finance Committee—for the purpose of discovering to what purposes the money obtained for the bonds issued irregularly was put failed of its purpose, and the proceedings of the Committee are now universally referred to as farcical. 7. That in consequence of the manner in which this case was *mismanaged*, hundreds of worthy citizens have been compelled to make up the amount represented by the bonds *said* to have passed through the Trust Company. 8. That as the case stands to-day, the innocent are punished, and the guilty are unwhipped of justice."

The *Leader* of last evening treating on the same subject has this to say of the suggestion first made in our columns: "It is a good suggestion that the Nation Trust Company stockholders get together and petition the Board of Pardons to grant BOB GRIER immunity from arrest if he will come back, turn State's evidence and reveal the true inwardness of the great water bond steal, all of which he knows, and part of which he was. We believe an unanimous request from them would be granted, and the answer to the question, what good would come of it, is found in the evident reluctance of many parties in and out of the City Councils to have ROBERT appear and unbosom. At the very least, it would add to the store of curious and interesting information for the people, and there is reason to believe that it would do much more. If it would result in taking crushing burdens off innocent shoulders and placing them on guilty ones, it would be well worth while to pardon a man who practically needs no pardon, to bring the consummation about."

The practical part of this subject, just at present is, how to get GRIER back. On this, several points remain to be stated. 1. He is willing and anxious to return, and testify fully. There is no doubt as to this, and we state it authoritatively. 2. Councils will not agree to ask for his pardon, in order that he may return and testify. The dishonorable position of the city, in forcing payment from the innocent, while the guilty are let go free, and the advantage to its credit, of having the subject fully and properly cleared up, seem to have no weight with Councils. 3. The Board of Pardons will not act unless *somebody* shows enough interest in the case to apply for a pardon. 4. The parties whose interest should impel them to act at once are the stockholders in the Nation Trust Company, who are straining every nerve to pay debts put on them by the rascality of others. They should act at once. Public sentiment and sympathy will support the movement, if promptly put in operation. But if dallied with, and allowed to pass, the chance to recover from their losses will never come again. We urge resolute action, and this without delay.

We have never witnessed greater feebleness than has been manifested in defending the non-action of the city. Our reputation is clouded by transactions, which unprobed and unsettled, must be a stigma forever. Our credit has been damaged by the single fact that the business of the city is so loosely conducted that so much of her property could be stolen. But the worst stab to her credit was, when the loss of bonds was discovered, the wrong was not probed, and innocent parties had forced on them an unjust debt. A lawyer, suspected to be tainted in the transactions was on all sides of the case,—his interest being to protect other guilty parties in order to protect himself. Finally, the plot was arranged to force on innocent parties the punishment for guilt, while the guilty parties were carefully protected. When we propose that all this shall be rectified, the answer is put forward, "the city is secure, and we do not wish to reopen old sores." Is the city of Pittsburgh a robber, or is she willing, when a just doubt exists as to the moral honesty of her position, to press onerous claims against her own citizens? Have we no charity for our own, innocent, hard-working people? Do we protect thieves? What sores are to be opened? Is it proposed to do more than discover guilty parties, and expose and punish them? The city must do her duty or be dishonored forever. And now is the day of trial.

THE LATE MRS. FULLER.

Some of Her Peculiarities.

Mr. Fuller stopped in at the office of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* to make arrangements for advertising a menagerie and circus that he hopes to bring out during the Centennial season. His hat was thickly wrapped with crape, and when he was asked if he had suffered bereavement, he said that he was mourning for Mrs. Fuller. He spoke freely of his sorrow, thus:

"I really loved that woman," said Mr. Fuller, "although she was so very large—weighed four hundred pounds. They had her on exhibition for awhile at the Museum, you know. But mere size is nothing in a woman where man's affections are engaged. She always treated me well, too. They had a story going around in the papers that one day, while I was sitting on the sofa with her, courting her, I noticed that she didn't pay much attention, and that after a while I got up and walked around her, and found that there was another man on the other side showing her attentions at the same time I was. All a lie, sir; nothing of the kind ever happened. But she really was large. I know when she was down at the shore last summer, I took her into bathe, and as she got in the water the tide suddenly rose and nearly drowned a lot of folks. It was the highest tide of the whole season. And Maud—her name was Maud—Maud could not swim, and she asked me to hold her while she floated, and then, when I tried to, of course, I couldn't—nobody could have held Maud without a derrick—and she went under. When she came up she was mad as thunder, and she said she didn't believe I loved her. And I told her I loved as much of her as I could at one time. A woman of those dimensions has to be adored in sections. Then she came out, and the tide went down.

"She couldn't swim, but she was one of the most beautiful dancers you ever saw. Give her a floor that had been well propped from beneath, and she would whirl about as graceful as a fairy—that is, a fairy as large as she was. But she was a disagreeable to waltz with. You couldn't get your arm around her waist—no man could. Four men could hardly clasp it. And so when I used to have to waltz with her I always reached as far as I could, and then covered the rest of the distance with a boat-hook. She said it tore her clothes, but she bore it like an angel, for she never cared much for dress.

"They never measured her for her clothes as they do other women. They used to get a survey or to come and take her dimensions with a telescope, and then they would run the calico mill on full time for a couple of weeks and turn her out a dress. But gewgaws and flippery were nothing to her. She never wore jewelry at all, excepting an engagement ring, and when I ordered that the man asked me why I wanted to put a gold hoop on my lager beer keg. She was large around the fingers.

"I cost me a good deal of money, but I didn't mind it. All I wanted was to oblige her. There was one time, however, that I had to deny her a favor. She wanted me to take her down to the creek on Christmas, to teach her to skate, and I wouldn't, because I knew well enough the thing wasn't frozen solid to the bottom. Did you ever see her eat? Ah! a man don't often have such a chance as that to observe how health stimulates the appetite. She thought nothing of putting away a barrel of apples at lunch, and when she'd finished it, just as like as not she'd say to me:

"George, I wish to patience you'd go down and get 'em to hurry up dinner."

"A bird-quarter of beef was a mere snack for her, and she'd eat a watermelon just like you'd take a pill.

"I don't exactly know what it was caused her death. Some people thought that the last two barrels of apples she ate must have disagreed with her. Any way, they gave her eight gallons of paregoric, and spread a quarter of an acre of mustard plaster on her without doing any good. And when the old man saw she was dying, he went and set on the fence and cried like a child; and when they told him he oughtn't to grieve, because Maud was going to a better world, he said he knew it, but it bothered him to know whether to get her to shuffle out to the cemetery and die on the ground, or to let her flicker where she was and then bury her gradually.

"But she died at home and they put the burial casket in the parlor on wheels and ran her through the front door on a skid, and then a mule team took her along. They buried her in a place like a cellar, and when I asked the man in the cemetery to plant violets upon her grave, he said it would cost $15 a year to cover the ground with those flowers, so we put it in grass."

Then Mr. Fuller put his handkerchief to his eye and drifted out through the door and down Chestnut street.

IN THE NIGHT WATCHES.

The Prayerful Gathering Before the Furnace Fires of the Gas Works—Remembering Moody and Sankey.

The most striking effect of the Moody and Sankey revival that has so far come to the notice of the *Times* man is to be found among the employes of the gas works. In the Spring Garden works for six years there was but one man who professed any religious convictions, while, but early last month, at the instance of those who had attended the services at the old depot, daily prayer meetings were inaugurated, and a little later similar meetings, at the Market street and Point Breeze works, were started, and are often led by interested clergymen or deacons. At the Market street works three meetings are held daily, at noon, at 8:30 P. M., and at midnight, either in the pit, before the glowing light of the open retorts or furnaces, or in the engine room. It is a wierd and an affecting spectacle to see a hundred or more of these swarthy laborers, with faces weary and worn and sooty with the dust of toil, gather solemnly together as the bells toll midnight to sing the hymn of praise, tell their varied experiences and pray in a language of trustful simplicity. When a *Times* reporter visited these meetings the other night one of the stokers concluded his exhortation with these remarks: "We are glad to see a *Times* reporter with us tonight to tell our fellow-citizens what we are doing and how earnest and absorbed we are in our work. We would ask him, through the columns of the *Times*, to extend an invitation to clergymen and laymen who are interested in spreading the Gospel to attend our meetings. We are ignorant men, but are hearts are in this work, and we need instruction, assistance and encouragement. There is a large field here ripe for the harvest. Will not some one come in and reap?" At the Spring Garden works, out of seventy-five employes, fifteen have been converted, a Bible class formed, and many Bibles sold, while of the total five hundred workmen some fifty have been converted, and the interest still continues. It is a rare thing now to hear an oath about the works, and a laborer is ashamed to acknowledge to his comrade that he still drinks. The saloon-keepers in the neighborhood have lost a greater part of their custom.—*Phila. Times.*

The Lightning Rod Man.

The assurance of the lightning-rod man has always been looked upon as something appalling in its dimensions. It was never better illustrated than the other day when one of them applied to the President of a Railroad Company and wanted to put lightning-rods on all of his cars.

"Lightning-rods on our cars?" asked the latter.

"Why, certainly."

"What in the world do we want them for?"

"Because they make good conductors," replied the imperturbable lightning-rod man as he closed the door hastily behind him.

CONNEAUT CREEK has been running bank full for nearly a week, caused by the continuous heavy rains and melting snow.

A FINANCIER'S DOWNFALL.

Cornelius S. Bushnell of New Haven Adjudged Bankrupt—His Operations.

A short time ago five creditors of Mr. Cornelius S. Bushnell, of New Haven, showed to Judge Blatchford that they represented one-third of the creditors of that financier and held one-half the claims against him, and on this showing they prayed that he might be adjudged a bankrupt.

The proceedings indicate that another of the great fortunes which a few men accumulated out of the opportunities which the late war furnished has been dissipated. For the last fifteen years Mr. Bushnell has figured in the rank with Oakes Ames, Col. H. S. McComb, Col. Thomas Scott, Col. T. C. Durant, and other noted railway constructors and railway security speculators. Mr. Bushnell first came prominently into public notice as the builder of the first Monitor. He then and has since resided in New Haven, where he had already attained celebrity as a driving business man and public spirited citizen. It was the success of the Monitor that laid the foundation for his own success. The celerity with which his fortune grew thereafter encouraged him to follow in the footsteps of the other speculators whose names were in everybody's mouth, and his success soon placed him upon an equal footing with them. He was among the first to engage in the trans-continental railway enterprises, and became a director in the Union Pacific road. There was a generally entertained belief that the great capitalists backing those enterprises were actuated solely by public spirit. The Credit Mobilier exposure dissipated that fallacy.

Mr. Bushnell, like the others, came out of Credit Mobilier with more money than reputation. Still, his fellow townsmen seem to have retained great faith in his business capacity. He retained his director's seat and stock interest in Union Pacific, and he set out to help float the bonds and securities of straightened corporations. His own speculations were not successful.

Three years ago the capitalists of New Haven, having occasion to compare notes, awoke to the fact that not a few of them were creditors of Mr. Bushnell. He had a very taking way of exchanging checks with friends, who found that Mr. Bushnell's check was often returned endorsed "no funds." One Mr. Richardson now possesses Mr. Bushnell's check for $100,000 with that endorsement. Mr. Bushnell only wanted the accommodation for a day. Col. H. S. McComb says that Bushnell's Credit Mobilier shares were bought with a $20,000 check which was protested, and had not been paid three years ago, whether it has since been or not, Bushnell's peculiar financiering was seen in the assets of the broken Townsend Savings Bank of New Haven, which institution at its collapse held his obligations for $127,000. For the past three years Mr. Bushnell has been struggling to stem the tide of misfortune, but the waves have closed over him at last. His admirers still have faith to believe that with release from his obligations his business tact will enable him to recover much of his lost prestige and fortune.

PROTECT THE SONGSTERS.

Birds, Politics and Ladies' Fashions.

There seems, at first glance, to be little connection between birds, politics and ladies' fashions, but the three have lately come into a relation in rather an incongruous manner. Some time ago the fashion of wearing the stuffed bodies of small birds in the hats as ornaments was introduced in France, has since extended over a large portion of the world, and has been also tried by many unfeathered womankind. Naturally, as the fashion caused a great slaughter of small birds, 125,000 hummingbirds having been killed and skinned in a single province of France. But the demands of the style extending further than to the small birds, thousands are daily shot by our scientific people as "bugs and worms," multiplied to the almost total destruction of the crops in certain portions of Austria and Italy, and the consequences of the fashion promised to be serious. The circumstances of the case were taken under the consideration by the authorities of Austria and Italy, with the result of a mutual treaty to protect the birds. Laws to this effect have been passed by both countries, and the massacre of useful birds is to be stopped, of course, the women will object, but they will not have long to grieve. The fashion will soon change; and, even if it should not, there are numerous other countries from which a supply can be drawn, of better plumage than that worn on their modestly colored birds of Southern Europe, and from which the civilized world might be furnished with bird-skins for generations without any perceptible diminution of the feathered race. The coast of tropical Africa, the regions of Mexico and Central America, and, above all, the Valley of the Amazon, either one would supply humming-bird skins enough for every woman in Christendom to have two or three apiece.

DR. HOLLAND MISTAKEN.

What a Boy Knows About Dress in the Adolescent Period.

In the course of a lecture on "Hobby-Riding," Holland said that while a boy knew nothing of dress between eighteen and twenty-five, except what his tailor told him, a girl between the same ages knew all about it. Now when Dr. Holland go's so far as to say that the boy between eighteen and twenty-five knows nothing about dress except what his tailor tells him, we must reluctantly part company with authority on tailoring that we have always respected. A boy between those ages is apt to know a great deal about clothes, and to think a great deal about them, too It is between those interesting years that he perceives the necessity of so arraying himself as to charm the gentle sex, an occupation upon which he usually enters with much ardor, if not always with equal discretion. He studies effects in his mirror, and though he may consult with his tailor, he does not surrender to that functionary his taste or his judgment in a matter so momentous. His clothes are very important things to him, and though a girl's wardrobe may be more complicated, yet her lover's or suitor's or devoted admirer's is scarcely less studied by him in every, very many cases. Why should it not be so? When man goes forth to battle, he burnishes his sword and dons his uniform, and lifts to his head the plumed helmet. When the youth goes forth to conquest in the social world, shall he forget to put on the proper accoutrements? No; when the down begins to appear on the youthful cheek, the clothes question, though before unconsidered, looms up into importance. The tailor plays a leading part in the adolescent experience, and the mirror is consulted with an approving eye. Let Dr. Holland reflect on this matter philosophically and at length.

Romance in Real Life.

Some years ago or thereabouts a young lady of Scottish descent, residing in Cohoes, N. Y., who was fair to look upon, and whose reputation had hitherto been spotless, formed the acquaintance of a young man, who, in her eyes, was a paragon of perfection, in fact they loved. But it was the old, old story of man's perfidy and woman's shame. Her lover fled, and in the course of time she became a mother. Time rolled along. She procured w[illegible]be mills, and by unremitting [illegible] herself and little one. Ye[illegible] ccording lover returned, [illegible] dazzled [illegible] quiries as to the decorum of the fair one, and when he found that not even the breath of suspicion had tarnished her fair fame since the episode of four years ago, he proceeded to her residence and asked her mother as to her whereabouts. The mother did not recognize the seducer of her daughter, and answered that she was at the mill at work, and when he expressed a desire to see her on urgent business, a messenger was despatched to the mill. In a very short time she arrived and entering the room, was overcome by the sight of the father of her child sitting in a chair. She breathlessly awaitee what was to follow. He without a word, threw into her lap $500, and then asked her forgiveness for the past and begged her to marry him. The old love had not died out of her heart, and all aglow with joy and hope she promised to become his wife. The wedding festivities will be celebrated on Monday next, and this only hope for the bride is that the trials of the past may be more than compensated for by the happiness of the future.

Too Sudden for a Father-in-law.

A young lady of Natchez, the daughter of a Spanish gentleman of aristocratic birth and considerable wealth, received the attention of a certain young man, against the will of her father. One morning not long since, as the lovers were walking together in a little wooded spot, near the young lady's home, the father, who was taking his morning's ride, saw them, and, putting spurs to his horse, rode directly over his daughter, injuring her severely. The young man then seized his prospective father-in-law, and gave him a terrible blow with a knife. It is thought he will not recover.

A SNEEZING SWAIN.

Song Adapted to the Season.

Oh, cub with me, dearest, the boodlight is beabig,
Is beabig so soft od the sea.
And long at thy lattice thy love has beed dreabig,
Beed dreabig, O dreebig of thee!
(Te-chee!)
Beed dreabig, O dreabig of thee!

By bark od the shore, love, is tenderly rockig;
Before rosy dawd we mus flee.
Oh, wave frob thy casebent a towel, a stockig
To hib that is waitig for thee!
(Te-chee!)
To hib that is waitig for thee!

Ah, sood we shall dwell amid gladness unbroked;
Far, far frob the world shall it be.
Yes, further than Long Bradge or yet than Hoboked,
Though all spods are wud beside thee!
(Te-chee!)
Though all spods are wud beside thee!

Don't de up thy bag-hair! 'tis buch bore romantig
To let those rich tresses dload free.
And don't delay long, for I'm perfectly frantig
To brave the sea-billow with thee!
(Te-chee!)
To brave the sea-billow with thee!

Ah, haste, darlig, haste; it is truly displeasing
To stand in wed grass to by dee,
And every wudce in a while to be sneezig
While dreabig, O dreabig of thee!
(Te-chee!)
Yes! sneezig and dreabig of thee!

Reward of Goodness.

Yesterday, as a good-hearted boy was going up Woodward avenue, says the *Free Press*, he saw a poor blue-bird fluttering in a garden as if nearly frozen to death, and the idea at once came to him to go and get it and doctor it up and care for it until the balmy breezes of spring came along. He climbed the fence to carry out the noble purpose, but a dog came down and bit him in the leg, the owner of the place came out and slammed him through the gate in a hurry, and a big policeman came along and yelled out:

"Boy, 'fu don't behave yourself you'll git to the calliu!"

Schenck's Departure.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* says: "We are glad to silence one slander against General Schenck. It is this story that he came away from England without waiting upon the Queen and making his official adieus. He met her Majesty while he was streaking it down to the ship. "By-by, Vicky," he said, cheerily, "I'm o, p. b." "Well, so long, Bobby," the dear old girl replied, and they parted friends."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Folsansbe, Robert O. Schmertz, Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.
bt4

POLITICAL.
CONGRESS.
CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.
ASSEMBLY.
FOR STATE SENATE,
43d DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
PROTHONOTARY.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

LIME—200 BBLS. FRESH (LEVELAND White Lime; 100 bbls Eastern White Lime, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876. ESTABLISHED 1853. 1876.
TUESDAY, MARCH 21st,
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW SPECIALTIES,
AND
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS OPENED TO-DAY, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.
Having secured some SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS, we shall offer this week EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in all kinds and classes of Goods in every department of he house, prices lower than we ever before had the pleasure of offering, and our stock now being VERY COMPLETE and EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE, an examination will amply repay.

On our Black Alpaca counter we have placed some special bargains, and not confining our customers to one particular brand, they have a large line from which to select and their own choice and pleasure as to weight and finish.
At 38c, An extra bargain in
BLACK ALPACAS
At 37½c, Special good value in BLACK ALPACAS.
At 45c and 50c, Superior quality in BLACK ALPACAS.
These goods being our own importation, they will be found unusually good value, also a full line of lower and finer qualities at equally low prices.
At 75c and 87½c, Good quality
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
At $1 00 per yard, an extra bargain in GROS GRAIN BLACK DRESS SILKS.
At $1.50 per yard, REAL HAND SPUN BLACK SILKS, made expressly for ourselves—a special good bargain, usually sold at $1.75.
At $1.25 per yard, another new line of COLORED DRESS SILKS, latest line of shades, usually sold at $1.75.
All our Silks are imported directly from Lyons, France, and in every quality to $3.50 to $4.00 per yard, will be found
EXTRA GOOD VALUE.
Large variety all grades and materials in
Colored Spring Dress Goods
At very low prices.

It has ever been our desire and endeavor to offer our patrons the BEST POSSIBLE VALUE to be found ANYWHERE, but we are pleased to state we have this week far surpassed any of our previous efforts, as per a few of the SPECIALTIES given in our
Domestic Goods Department.
AT 4½ CENTS PER YARD, A LARGE LINE OF
FULL STANDARD PRINTS,
All perfect and Dark.
AT 5 CENTS PER YARD, FINE VARIETY OF
Good Styles STANDARD CALICOS, Perfectly Fast Colors.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
WILL OPEN TO-DAY OVER
100 CASES SPRAGUE'S PRINTS,
Choice styles, the cream of their printing and stock, which we offer at
61-4 CENTS per Yard, or
5 3-4 CENTS per Yard by the Piece.
At 8½ cents, an extra bargain in 4-4 Heavy Sheeting Muslins.
At 5 cents per yard, 8-4 Bleached Table Damask. All Linen, a superior bargain.
At $1.00 per yard, very fine Bleached Table Damask, slightly imperfect, worth $1.50.
SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Scotch, American, French and German Towels,
Being much under usual and real value.
NOTE.—Our Table Damasks being bought directly in Belfast, Ireland, and all other Foreign Linen Goods directly from manufacturers and importers directly by ourselves, that we can offer extra good value will be undoubted.
At 75 cents and upward, a large line and special good value in full size Bed Quilts.
At 25 cents per yard, Blue Kentucky Jeans, worth 50 cents, and extra good value in Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., for Men and Boys' Wear.

New novelties constantly arriving and New Goods placed on our counters every day at lowest prices.
At 25c and 50c,
LADIES' KID GLOVES
Slightly soiled, a fine variety of colors and blacks.
At 6¼c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18¾c and 25c, special good bargains in Ladies' and Gents'
All-Linen White Handkerchiefs,
Direct from Belfast, and much under real value.
Latest advices from Switzerland announce a reduction of 25 per cent. on Embroideries, and our immense variety in all widths will now be found to correspond with the reduction.
At 33c, Extra good
WHITE & COLORED CORSETS.
At 62½c, opened to-day, a superior quality White and Colored Woven Corsets.
A very large and complete assortment of
Gents' Furnishing Goods
Of every description, at lowest prices.
Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, Neckwear, &c., &c.
As fast as NEW ATTRACTIONS appear in Eastern cities they are placed on our counters at lowest prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our trade being very active and sales rapid, and as our advertisements are changed regularly every Tuesday and Friday, persons living at a distance would serve their own interests by ordering as soon as convenient after reading advertisement. Samples sent when requested, and Goods expressed on receipt of money, or sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States or Territories. When ordering give your name, P. O. address, Express Office or county and State, plain and distinct as possible.

ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal Street.
ALLEGHENY.
BARGAINS IN PRINTS.
BARGAINS IN MUSLINS.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.
BARGAINS IN TOWELS.
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
BARGAINS IN KID GLOVES.
BARGAINS IN SILK AND LACE TIES.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
BARGAINS IN BLACK CASHMERES.
BARGAINS IN BLACK ALPACAS.
New Goods every day. Best quality of goods and always the lowest prices.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

Investigating Committees
All Decide that by Our New System you will save 10 to 33 per cent.
New Bustles, 49c to $1.19.
New Linen Skirts, 59c to $1.23.
French Embroidered Corsets, 97c.
Hamburg Flouncing, 39c to $1.49.
Silk Cashmere Lace, 27c to 93c.
Pearl Handle Glove Buttoners, 10c.
New shades in Two-Button Kid Gloves, 98c.
Everlasting Cotton Trimming, 12 yards for 73c.
Fancy Top Lisle Thread Gloves, 29c.
3 pair English Half Hose for 50c.
Rich Bead Gimp, per yard 29c.
Perfect Fitting Shirts, $1.25 to $2.25.
Men's Black or Colored Bows, 10c.
Men's Paper Collars, 9c to 10c.
Black Jadier Silk Fringe, 3 inches wide, 19c.
New shades in Dress Buttons, 12 and 18c.
Inlaid Black Combs, 99c.
Brushes, Combs, Notions, Ribbons and Furnishing Goods in great variety.
J. D. Carlisle,
87 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

PAINTING.
John T. Gray,
PRACTICAL PAINTER,
No. 84 Diamond St.,
Fourth Door above Smithfield street,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting
Promptly done by practical mechanics.
Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

1776. MUSIC BOOKS. 1876.
CENTENNIAL COLLECTION
OF
NATIONAL SONGS.
All the prominent National Songs, in an elegant collection, well harmonized, and with piano (or organ) accompaniment. Every American needs a copy of such a book as this, and the Songs are the best of all songs for use in this Centennial year:
CONTENTS:
Keller's American Hymn
Hail Columbia.
Star Spangled Banner.
Our Flag is There.
Red, White and Blue.
Yankee Doodle.
To thee, O Country.
Columbia the Gem.
Watch on the Rhine.
Fatherland, German.
Wearing of the Green.
St. Patrick's Day.
Russian National Hymn.
God Save the Queen.
Rule Brittania.
Roast Beef of Old England.
Men of Harlech, Welsh.
Fartant pour Syrie.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 25, 1876.

No changes of moment remain to be reported in banking circles. The event of yesterday, in a business sense, was the suit begun by the oil barge men and refiners against the Pennsylvania Railroad for conspiracy. The point of the case is first in the system of discriminations, by which oil men are forced to bring their oil from the wells by way of the Allegheny Valley Road, in order to secure rebate for the refined oil shipped to the seaboard. Oil can be barged down the river for about 30 cents a barrel less than it can be freighted by the Valley Road. Yet, because it is not so freighted, the rates charged over the Pennsylvania Road more than make up what is saved by barges. The Baltimore & Ohio Road and the Conduit Company are in the combination, the whole resulting, in the view of the refiners and bargemen, in a conspiracy to break down their business.

Another point is the requirements of the new Constitution against discriminations in freights. The refiners claim to be able to show that the Pennsylvania Railroad, through the personal interest of its officers, have combined to send out of the State by discriminations in freight, which are violative of the Constitution, and ruinous to home industry. Cleveland, 400 miles farther than Pittsburgh from the seaboard, has its oil transported as cheaply as it is from Pittsburgh,—and often cheaper. These are the issues joined, and their solution is the life or death of our oil refining trade.

The condition of money still rules quite easy—call loans at 5@6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 7 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 8@9 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5@6 per cent., do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 7@8 per cent., do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks 9@10 per cent.

Now that the leaders of both parties in the House of Representatives are fully convinced that neither, without the aid of the other, can pass a currency bill of any kind which will either bring relief to the prostrate business of the country, tend to restore lost confidence, strengthen either party with the people, or remove the vexed question from politics during the coming Presidential campaign, a stronger disposition than has ever before been manifested is now shown to make one earnest, honest effort to take the question out of politics, and to unite the best men on both sides of the House in support of some measure.

The plan they have suggested is to reenact the law allowing the holders of United States notes, in sums of $50 or any multiple thereof, to fund them at their own option into a gold bond bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. and payable after thirty or forty years. All notes thus funded the bill will provide shall be canceled and destroyed, and shall never be issued. It has not been determined whether this proposition shall be accompanied with the repeal of any part of the resumption act of 1875 or not, but it is probable that it would be likely to receive more support in the House if coupled with a repeal of that clause of the act fixing January 1, 1879, as the time of resumption.

The Committee on Ways and Means at Washington, who last Tuesday began the consideration of proposed changes in the tariff, are said to have announced that they would be pleased to hear statements of views from those representing the various interests affected. A general desire to be heard by the committee has been expressed by manufacturers, and it is probable that the consideration given to all who are interested they will not only take a good while to do it, but will become convinced that the country does not, at this time, want the tariff tinkered at, simply for the sake of doing something in that line. The supposed political necessities of an active Presidential campaign will have much to do with moulding Congressional action, and in deciding whether there shall be large changes, petty changes, or no changes at all.

A quarterly dividend of *two and a half* per cent. will be paid on the stock of the United Companies of New Jersey and on the stock of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company at the office of the Pennsylvania Company, Philadelphia and New York, on the 15th of April.

The Phœnix Insurance Company announces a final dividend of the assets of the company of 63 cents per share, payable upon surrender of certificates of stock on the 27th instant.

The following stocks and real estate were sold last evening at the Real Estate and Stock Exchange Rooms of Thos. E. Sewell, 65 Fifth avenue, corner of Wood street:

Exchange National Bank	$65 00
Masonic Deposit Bank	50 00
Merchants' and Mechanics' Manufacturing Co.	38 25
Ewalt Street Bridge	40 25

The three-story brick dwelling, No. 150 Fourth avenue, corner of Cherry alley, $10,750.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	123¼
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	122¾	10-40's, "	117⅜
" 1864, all called		Currency	118⅝
" 1865	118⅝	New 5 per cents	118
" 1865 now	119⅛	10-40's—coupons	118⅝
5-20's 1867	122⅞		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen	113	Ohio & Mississippi	21
Erie	21⅝	Union Pacific	63
" C	41⅝	Toledo & Wabash	33⅛
C. C. & I. C	4⅜	Harlem ex. div	139
St. Paul	47½	Hannibal & St. Jos	18
Pitts. Fred. & Chi	71¼	American Express	63½
Michigan Southern	64⅜	U. S. Express	71⅜
Pa. Central	69⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co	87
North Western Com	42	Quicksilver	17
Do. Pref	57½	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	110½	Hannibal & St. Jos	18
Cleve. & Pitts	96⅝	Panama	132
Pacific Mail	20¾	Iron Mountain	24
Western Union Tel.	99¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	94½	Cen. Trans (F)	45¾
Reading (B)	50⅝	Empire De (S)	53¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	127¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30's (B)	106¼
Oil Creek (B)	14⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	84¾
Lehigh Valley (B)	61⅜	North Pacific bonds	
A. V. R. R. Incomes 15			

NEW YORK, March 24, 1876.

Money 4@5; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $481,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $110,000. The clearings were $19,000,000. Sterling 486¾@489¾. Gold was dull and strong at 114¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 2½. The Havana steamer took out $100,000 gold. Governments were firm and inactive at a fractional advance. Railroad bonds were firm, with the principal activity in St. Paul consolidated sinking funds at 88@88¾. Northwest consolidated coupon gold advanced to 91. State securities were quiet.

The stock market opened quiet and somewhat irregular. St. Paul shares were firm and higher. Pacific Mail was weak and lower. The market in the last hour was strong, and prices at the close were about the highest of the day, except for Missouri Pacific, which declined from 14¾ to 13¾, closing at 13. The general feature in the last hour was Erie, which advanced to 21¾ on a renewal of the negotiations for a third rail from New York to Elmira. The special committee to whom was referred, with power, the plan of refunding coupons have agreed with the foreign bondholders' committee to recommend the funding of first consolidated bonds coupons for five years, paying in cash alternate coupons, and also funding the second consolidated bond coupons for five years without any cash payment. The transactions in stocks to-day were 112,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 10,00 St. Pauls, 44,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Missouri Pacific. The decline in Missouri Pacific was based on rumors of a hitch between the leading bondholders and stockholders for an amicable arrangement in regard to the organization of the company.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 122¾; 5-20s '65, 118½; do. new, 119; do. '67, 121½; do. '68, 123; new 5s, 118½; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 43; do. new, 41; Virginia new, 35; do. old, 25; Missouri 6s, 104.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 68¾; Pacific Mail, 20¾; Adams Express, 108; Fargo Express, 86½; American Express, 63; United States Express, 72½; New York Central, 113; Erie, 21; do. preferred, 36; Harlem, 139½; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 68; Union Pacific, 62¼; Lake Shore, 69¼; Illinois Central, 101; Pittsburgh, 96½; Northwestern common, 43; do. preferred, 64; Rock Island, 110¼; New Jersey Central, 106¾; St. Paul, 49½; do. preferred, 71½; Wabash, 8¾; do. preferred, 9½; Fort Wayne, 102½; Chicago & Alton, 104½; do. preferred, 110½; Terre Haute, 4¾; do. preferred, 18; Ohio & Mississippi, 21; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 117½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18½; Central Pacific, 107; Union, 104½; grant, 102¾; Mariposa, 8¼; do. preferred, 8½; Panama, 34; Missouri Pacific, 113.

LONDON, March 24.—There has been a panic and decline of from 5 to 7½ in Egyptian securities to-day in consequence of Disraeli's statement in the House of Commons last evening that the Khedive desired that Mr. Cave's report should not be published, because the Egyptian finances were in an unsettled state, and the report was of a confidential character. Government securities were generally weaker, probably in sympathy, though some attributed the fact to Disraeli's expression last evening during the debate on the Queen's title bill that the Russian conquest of Tartary is well known throughout India, and the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India would be received as a sign of our determination to maintain our Indian empire. Home railways are firm, and the changes in prices are generally upward. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £46,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3¼, being ½ below the Bank of England. Consols: money, 94 5-16; account, 94¼. U. S. 5-20s '65, 105½; do '67, 108; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 104; Erie, 18½; do preferred, 30.

LONDON, March 24—5 P. M.—The Stock Exchange closed inactive, but with a somewhat better feeling in foreign departments and some recovered prices. Money on Government collaterals was 3 per cent. Bar silver 53d.

LONDON, March 24—6 P. M.—At the Stock Exchange it is believed that the more important home railway lines have been heavily oversold. Money is plentiful, owing to the Suez Canal payments. Discounts are weak at the ruling rate for best paper. There is little doing. Consols and other Government securities have been steady. American bonds are quiet, and there is scarcely any change to note. American railways generally are quiet, except Erie, which is fluctuating and inclines to some extent, though there has been no such wide and rapid fluctuations in prices accrued last week.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes, 66f 72½c.

FRANKFORT, March 24.—U. S. new 5s, 101¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 24, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets were quiet to-day, and, so far as we could learn devoid of anything particularly new or important.

APPLES—The market is firm, and for choice fruit prices are higher. Sales were reported at $4@5 for fair to prime, and $5.50@6 for fancy, in large barrels.

APPLE BUTTER—70@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market continues quiet and unchanged. New, $1.70@1.75 ₱ bushel to the trade, and $1.20@1.25 in a small way.

BUTTER—Continues very scarce, and the recent sharp advance is fully maintained; good to prime rolls, 40@45c, with some extra fancy lots reported at 47@50, and as high as 50c.

CHEESE—Is reported firm for good stock, with a very fair trade; no recent change in prices; regular jobbing sales of prime Ohio Factory at 13¾@14; New York do, 14¾@15.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has been exceedingly light, and our market is entirely devoid of animation in this line. But few small lots are selling, and although stocks are light yet they are in excess of the demand. Prime Dried Apples quotable at 3c—choice bright quarters and sliced, 10@11c ₱ ₱. Peaches continue quiet at 11@13c in lots, and 12½c in a small way. Blackberries inactive at 12@12½c. Pitted Cherries, 25@28c; Raspberries, 30c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—The market is dull, and with continued liberal receipts, the supply increasing and a stronger disposition to trade, prices are weaker; dealers generally were asking 18c, but a good buyer would not, we apprehend, have been turned away at 14c.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is not as strong as it was, in consequence of a reaction in Wheat. We continue former quotations: Spring Extras, $6.25@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red Winters, $6.50@7 do.; white, $7.00@7.50. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.00 per bbl. Buckwheat flour, $1@1.50 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES—The general position of the Coffee market has not varied much for several days; trade at the seaboard is reported dull, the recent effort to put at prices having curtailed the demand which at best has been light for some time past. Sugars are reported steady—refined goods firm. Molasses in fair demand but easy in price.

RICE.			
Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.			
Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @65	Common	45 @50

MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard R	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex. C	9¾
Powdered	11¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@9
Standard A	10¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23¾	R. Rio, ℔ pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22¾@23	R. Rio, ℔ bbls	24¾
Good Rio	20½@21¾	Roasted Java	33 to
Old Gov. Java	36		

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat continues light but the market is not much offering and prices are fully maintained; Ohio and Indian red $2.30@1.35; Michigan white $1.40@1.45. Shelled Corn is very scarce and several cars on spot could be disposed of at very full prices, say 55@56c for mixed to yellow. Ear Corn is quoted at 50@53c on wharf and track. Oats—The market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed 32@36c; white 41@42c; choice western white 43. There is not much doing in Rye; quotable at 80@82.

HAY—Market has stiffened up considerably within the past day or two, in consequence of diminished receipts; baled, $17@20 for timothy, according to quality and condition. Loose, from country wagons, $15@23.

MILL FEED—Continues quiet and unchanged; Bran $15.00@16 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17@18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20@22, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP—Is coming forward freely and prices are lower; we now quote at $1.40@1.50 ₱ gall jug. Maple Sugar, 10@11c ₱ ₱.

ONIONS—Selling at $1.75@2 ₱ bbl, according to quality. Orion Sets, $1.25@1.50 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—In better demand and firmer, but unchanged; sales, on track, at 35c ₱ bu for Peach Blows, and 40@45 out of store.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market is not materially changed, but was a few days since, but there is a continued fair demand and prices are still maintained. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.		Short Cut	23.25
Do. Ex.	14¾	Lard, Prime Leaf in	
Shoulders, S. C.	10¾	tierces, perb	14
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do. half barrels	14¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar		Do. buckets	15
cured, old	15	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Beef Tongues, S. C.		Do. 5 lb do	16¾
per doz	16¾	Do. 8 lb pails	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	10¾	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Rib Sides		Do. 6 lb do	17
Short Rib Sides	13¾	Hams, sugar cured	14¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Pig's Feet, in kegs, ℔ bbl	90
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$23.00	Do. do, ½ bbls	$3.75
Family Mess Pork	23.25	Do. do, bbls	

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ ℔ for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quoted firm at $10.25@10.50 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed, $2.45@2.75. Blue Grass, $2.25@2.50. Orchard Grass, $1.25@1.50 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¾@9c for prime country, and 9¼@9½c for city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 24, 1876.

The Crude market continues firm, although prices were without quotable change, as compared with Friday: Conduit and United certificates quoted at $2.08¾@2.10; immediate shipment, $2.07¾@2.30; barge off—none selling; would cost about $2.40 delivered here. Refined continues dull, and notwithstanding quoted rates do not cover actual cost of making it; Philadelphia delivery quoted nominally at 14¼; on cars here, 14@14¾c.

The war on the Penns. Railroad continues unabated; in addition to bringing the matter before the State Legislature and Congress, it is rumored that a suit for conspiracy against the corporation in question will shortly be commenced in our Courts.

The Barrel market continues firm, but quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.10; city make, $1.20.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.	
Shipper. Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	479

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.	
Shipper. Consignee	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F. & Co	1,296
Livingston Bros	Do	200
Livingston Bros	J. W. Esle	57
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co	1,980
J. A. McKee & Sons	Do	466
Total		3,503

Chicago Seed Market.

The inquiry for the various descriptions of seed was light, and the market ruled dull and quiet. Timothy was offered more freely, and the prices were weaker, but as holders were generally unwilling to grant concessions there was no change in particular exhibited. The sales made ranged at $2.05@2.30 for common to prime, and for choice old $2.40 is the pair. There were more sellers of clover on the market, and as the usual buyers were holding off, receivers found it difficult to make sales, and in order to dispose of small consignments liberal concessions had to be made. Large quantities were held rather steadily, as regular seed dealers are about the only parties who have any large amounts of prime on hand. There were quite a number of poor lots offered, which had to be sold at low prices. Sales ranged at $4.75@5 for poor, $5.00@5.50 for rather common, and $5.25@5.50 for small lots of prime. There was no alteration noticeable in the condition of the market for the other descriptions, and we repeat previous quotations. Flax was quotable at $1.15@1.40, Hungarian at 35@35c, and millet at 40@50c for common to prime. A small lot of the last-mentioned seed, however, sold at 62½c for choice.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.	
Phillips, N. & Co	2
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.	
J. Reamer &	7
J. Moorhead &	1
J. W. Porter &	2
Total	13
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Shoenberger & Co	8
W. Clark & Co	4
Total	12
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.	
Nimick & Co	1
Pgh. F. & I. Co	1
Byers McC. & Co	1
Isabella Fur. Co	9
Lucy Fur Co	2
Pgh F. & I. Co	1
Total	50
Lewis O. & P	10
Philips N. & Co	2
Lewis O. & P	2
Carnegie, Brom	7
Graff, B. & Co	4
Lewis O. & P	10

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 24, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON—The market has been without animation during the past week, and it presents no new or important features deserving of special notice. Consumers, with very few few exceptions, are buying only as their immediate necessities require, and notwithstanding the feeling is generally entertained that good mill irons, in view of the limited stock are not likely to rule any lower, there is a general disinclination to anticipate future wants. Strictly No. 1 western mill irons may be fairly quoted at $22, 4 months. Hanging Rock—No. 1 Foundry, 22½@26, 4 months, and $24@25 for No. 2 Foundry, and very dull. Following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons Gray Forge ..... $21 60 5 mos

CHARCOAL.

20 tons Nos. 1 and 2 Foundry ..... $24@26 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Gray Forge ..... $20 00 cash.
100 tons Gray Forge ..... 22 00 5 mos
50 tons Gray Forge ..... 21 50 4 mos
40 tons No. 1 Foundry Ex ..... 24 00 4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge ..... 22 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge ..... 22 00 4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge ..... 22 00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON—The new card, adopted by the meeting of manufacturers in this city last week, appears to be giving very general satisfaction, and from all that we can learn, it is being closely adhered to. The changing of the classification, it is believed, will have a good effect, as there is not the same chance to cut that there was with the old card. Furthermore, the price of bars governs the entire list; if a manufacturer quotes bars at 2.30—the ruling rate at the present time, the buyer knows exactly what he can obtain the other sizes at. While trade is not what it should be and usually is at this particular time, it is improving; some of the mills are working double turn.

NAILS—The market is considerably firmer, and makers generally are not disposed to contract ahead at current rates, from which it is inferred that an advance soon is not improbable; may be quoted at $2.50@2.55, 60 days, with two ₱ cent. discount for cash.

SCRAP—There is a fair demand for Scrap Steel, with an occasional sale reported, but Scrap Iron continues dull. No. 1 wrought Scrap Iron is quoted at $25@26 ₱ ton, cash.

New York.

American Pig—The regular demands of the consumers of Iron are being filled, but no large lots are being sold, and consumers seem to feel that they have nothing to lose by waiting. Prices are without change, and the leading companies are adhering to them, but others are not, as a rule. The Thomas Iron Company report the sale of 2000 tons No. 1 and 2 Foundry, in lots at our quotations, which are as follows: No. 1 Foundry at $23; No. 2 Foundry, $21; Gray Forge, $20. The Cleveland Iron Company, will continue the manufacture of the "Chickies" Pig Iron, as heretofore, Haldeman & Co., of which firm they were formerly the managing partners.

Hatchers'—Steel firmer. We now quote $65@67 at tide water. In Iron we hear of the sale of 7500 tons in the West, on private terms. We quote Iron Rails $40@45, at mill.—*Iron Age.*

Philadelphia.

Pig Iron—The market is without animation, and the transactions for the week foot up only 1000 tons of all descriptions. Prices are steady, however, and if there is any change at all it is toward firmness, or at any rate no disposition to make further concessions. We hear of sales below quotations, but they are exceptional, and we quote, as fairly representing the market: No. 1 Foundry, $23; No. 2, $21; Gray's Forge, $20@22; and Mottled, $19.

Bars—The movement is very light, and prices show no improvement. Sales chiefly at 2.3c to 2.4c, as to the quality and selection.

Rails—We hear of no additional sales, but the mills are employed, and have contracts on hand which will keep them working up to their fullest capacity. We learn of sales of Iron Rails (about 6000 tons) within the range of our quotations, at which prices the market is steady. Steel Rails, $60@62; Iron Rails, $40@42.50.

Old Rails—The market is firm under light offerings, and sales have been made during the week as high as $25 and as low as $21.50; probably $23 to $24 would fairly represent the present value.

Scrap—Offers to Captain Stone at private sale for $18 to 19 for Cast and $26 to 29 for Wrought.

Nails—The demand is not active, and sales are made at $2.75@2.90. Market is firm.

British Iron Market.

A Sheffield dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of March 23rd, reports: Scotch Pig—There is no improvement to note, and there is no further falling off in business and decline in prices. The following are the quotations for Makers' Irons:

Gartsherrie No 1	68 6d
Colness No 1	71s 6d
Glengarnock No 1	65s 6d
Eglinton No 1	58s 6d

Manufactured Iron is without noticeable improvement in demand or prices.

Rails—There is no perceptible improvement in the demand, but prices are weaker, and actual transactions are small.

Coffee Outlook.

(New York Shipping List.)

Our market for Brazil coffee continues to rule quitely; more, however, the result of the extreme firmness of holders and their tenacity for high prices, than any lack of disposition on the part of the trade to buy to meet current wants. The successful Government loan continues favorable to holding interest, and with light expected receipts for the next six days, and the large stock in the country pretty rapidly going into consumers' hands, there is much confidence shown, in at least a steady market for some time to come, and this stimulates regular trade to the country, which is now buying steadily and pretty freely for current needs, the jobbing as well as the wholesale market showing much firmness, with an advance of fully ¼c per lb. gold, in both, closing strong at the advance, holders generally declining to sell for anything under a like amount. The statistical position of the article at the moment is undoubtedly very strong, and all parties seem to look for a rising market the remainder of the spring months or until supplies increase beyond the needs of consumers. The steamer Denati, with 11,000 bags, from Rio, is due tomorrow or next day, but the Nelle Martin, which left Rio a week ago, has no coffee. The purchases at Rio for the United States for the past six weeks may be stated at 81,000 bags, against, for the same time, 450,000 bags. The great reduction in the visible supply during the past three months is clearly seen by the annexed comparison, which we furnished us by Mr. G. de P. Arden, broker of 87 Wall street:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE SUPPLY OF BRAZIL COFFEE.

	Dec. 14	Mar. 17.
Stock in United States, ports	281,312	256,136
Stock in second hands on seaboard	210,065	160,000
afloat for the United States, by quick sailers	41,600	14,870
Purchased for United States by latest cable advices	265,000	175,000
Total visible supply, bags	857,912	664,506
Stock in Rio at latest dates	190,000	60,000
Grand total, bags	1,070,912	664,506
Price of good cargoes, cents	19¼@20	17¾@17¾

Wheat in California.

We make the following extract from a letter dated San Francisco, March 13, 1876. The subject is wheat, and the statement may carry additional weight from the fact that the writer is generally known as the "bear member" of his firm in this city:

The shipments from this coast are about over. It is the opinion of the best posted that there will be more than 1,000,000 bu more will be shipped from last year's crop under the most favorable circumstances, and it may not be that.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1876.

FLOUR—Firm and in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Chicago spring $1.13; No. 2 $1.02¼; spot; $1.02¾ seller April; $1.07 seller May; No. 3 90c; rejected 80c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed 46¾c spot; 46¾c bid seller April; 49¼c bid seller May; 49c seller June. Oats dull; No. 2 33¾@33¼c spot; 35c seller May. Barley quiet and steady at 57@60c spot; 58c seller May. Rye quiet and steady at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $22.45@22.50 spot; $22.45@22.47½ seller April; $14.45@14.47½ seller April; $14.05 seller May. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in fair demand at $1.07.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Flour: receipts 8,000 barrels; scarcely so active; superfine western and State $4.30@4.65; common to good $5.40@7.75; good to choice $7.80@10.50; extra Ohio $5.40@7.75; St. Louis $5.40@9.00. Rye flour firm at $4.10@5.40. Corn meal steady at $2.70@3.25. Wheat: receipts 20,000 bushels; quiet and better inquiry; No. 1 spring $1.36@1.39; mixed spring $1.20; No. 2 Milwaukee store $1.27@1.28. Rye firm; State to arrive 90c. Barley steady; No. 2 Bay $1.10. Malt firm. Corn: good inquiry; mixed western grade 65@65½c; do steamer and low mixed 64¼@65c. Oats: receipts 18,000 bushels; firmer; western mixed and State 43@48¼c; white 46@52c. Hay steady at 75c. Hops firm. Coffee much steadier; jobbing at 15¾@19¾c. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8 3-4c; refined 14¾c; cases 18¾@21½c. Tallow steady at 9c. Rosin steady at 41c. Eggs firm; western 19@19½c; State and Pennsylvania 17@18c. Pork firmer at $23.25@23.37½. Beef steady at 12¾@13c. Cut meats: western quiet; middles firmer; city long clear 13½c; western 13c. Lard opened firmer, but closed heavy; prime steam $14.35@14.37½; April $14.30@14.32½; May $14.40@14.45; June $14.50@14.52½. Butter firm; western 16@24c; State 20@37c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1.13.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 24.—Linseed oil 47s 4½d.

ANTWERP, March 24.—Refined Petroleum 30½f.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton steady at 6 9-16@6 13-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 7,700 American. Receipts of wheat in three days 410,000 qrs., including 33,000 American; California white wheat average 10s 2d a10s 6d; club 10s 5d@10s 11d; red spring No. 2 to 1 steady 10½; winter 9s 8d@10s 2d. Corn: old steady; new 29s@29s 3d. Oats 3s3½d. Barley 3s½. Lard 64s. Cheese 62s. Refined petroleum 11a11½d; spirits 8¾a9¼d. Turpentine 25s.

LONDON, March 24.—The corn trade since the beginning of the week has rather gained strength, and values have slowly and steadily improved. The provincial markets yesterday reported a shilling advance on wheat, but with fine weather the inquiry is becoming steadier again. London, since Monday, has had 27,310 quarters of maize, and 18,500 quarters of wheat. The supplies of foreign grain due during the next four weeks include 276,000 quarters of California wheat, 240,000 quarters American maize, 41,000 quarters Egyptian wheat, and 24,000 quarters Galatz maize. The corn trade on the Continent is firm, and value continues advancing. At Paris and other markets wheat is quoted at 10s 4d, and barley 7s 2d below the decimal average. Oats are exactly at an average. At Mark Lane business was slack, but prices are fully maintained at Monday's advance. Foreign wheat, oats and barley were steady and in moderate request. Maize is depressed by a heavy supply. Beans, peas and flour are unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Clover seed rather quiet at 17a18c. Flour less active but steady; extra $4.75; Minnesota family $5.75a6.75; patent $6.25. Petroleum nominal; refining 14¼c; crude 11½c. Wheat: prime firmly held; amber $1.50a1.52; white $1.55a1.58. Rye 82c. Corn in fair request; price not so firm; yellow 64a65c; white 64c; sail 63a64c. Oats in better request; white 46a47c; light mixed 44c. Whisky steady and held at $1.12. Butter quiet and steady; New York and Bradford county extra 38a40c; do firsts 28a32; do seconds 25a27c; western extra 27a30c; do firsts 20a23c; do seconds 18a21c. Cheese firm and demand moderate; western fine 12½a13c. Eggs steady; western fresh 16a17c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Flour fairly active, firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 western red $1.42a1.45; Pennsylvania red $1.48a1.49. Corn a shade easier; western mixed 62 3-4c. Oats unchanged. Rye nominally 78a81c. Hay dull and heavy; Maryland and Pennsylvania $14a24.00. Provisions quiet but firm and unchanged. Pork very firm at $23a23.25. Lard firm and advancing; refined 14 1-2c; crude, none offering. Butter scarce and higher; western extras 33a35c; firsts 30a32c. Petroleum firmer but quiet; crude 8 1-2a8¾c; refined 14 1-2a14¾c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky dull at $1.10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 24.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 white Wabash held at $1.40; No. 3 $1.28; No. 1 white Michigan $1.25; amber held at $1.36@1.37; seller May $1.38¾; amber $1.04. Corn quiet and steady; high mixed spot and seller April 51¾c; seller May held at 53c; 52½c bid seller June; low mixed 50¼c; no grade 50c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 seller April 36c; Michigan 36½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Cotton firm at 13c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.10a1.25. Corn firm at 49a50c. Oats steady at 38a43c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm at 74a75c. Pork firm at $23 at country points; $23.25 here; seller April; Lard dull; Kettle 14½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 12c; clear 12¾c. Bacon firm at 9¾, 12¾a13¼c. Whisky quiet and steady; $1.05.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 24.—Flour: new in fair demand: western superfine $4a4.50; common extras $5a5.25; Wisconsin extras $5.25a6; Minnesota extras $5.50a7; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6.25a8.25; St. Louis $6.50a9; fancy Minnesota $7.25a9.25. Corn firm and higher; mixed 54a56c mixed and No. 2 white; 43a46c rejected; 53a55c No. 1.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red $1.25. Corn firm at 45a46c. Oats quiet at 37a41c. Rye firm at 75c. Provisions firm. Pork $23.25. Bulk meats 8¾, 12¼a12¾c. Bacon 9¾, 13¾a13¾c. Sugar-cured hams 14a14¾c. Lard: tierce 14 1-2c; keg 15c. Whisky: good inquiry; $1.05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady and about 1c lower, but closed dull and lower; Milwaukee $1.11¾; hard $1.19; No. 2 $1.04; No. 3 $1.01¾. Corn steady; No 2 mixed new 47c. Oats nominally firmer; No. 2, fresh in store, 32½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, fresh, 93 1-2c; seller March 93¾c; No. 3 59c. Rye higher; No. 1 71 1-2c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour and grain steady and unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork $23.25a23.37½. Bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull; 14c ask ed. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1.06.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Cotton 12¾c; offerings light; sales 2,800 bales; receipts 550; shipments 1,400. Grain and provisions firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 24.—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan $1.36. Corn firm at 64a 65c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Bay held at $1.05.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Beeves: receipts 1,700, making 16,900 for four days, against 3,680 same time last week; quality fair, market active but firm, and more than ¼c advance from Monday; no extra steers sold; ordinary to prime 9@13¼c, few tops 12c. Sheep: receipts 2,020, making 9,150 for four days against 5,570 same time last week; market firm; inactive at sustained prices; 6@8¾, ordinary to prime selected 8¾@9c, and a few lambs 9¾c. Swine: receipts 2,600, making 11,090 for four days against 11,030 for same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Cattle: receipts 901; total for week 7,854; no market to-day; sales: one car fresh arrivals, being through consignments. Sheep: receipts 1,600; total for week 9,800; market dull and demand light; sales cars dispose of at prices unchanged. Hogs: receipts 2,500; total for week 13,400; market slow and demand light; sales: one car of Yorkers averaging 150 pounds at $8.12½c; one car 157 quality lots at $8.25; one deck at $8.

ALBANY, March 24.—Cattle: receipts 290 car loads; market steady; prices unchanged. Sheep: receipts 31 car loads; prices ¼c to 5c higher; market quiet and steady; common to fair sheep 5¾c to 6¾c; good to choice 7c; good lambs 7¾c; prime 7½c to 8¾c; average quality fair; lambs: about 300 head offered; all sold at 7½c to 8¾c; common to fair 7c and 7½c; fair to

HOME NEWS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The number of this popular family journal for today is now on sale at our counters, put up in wrappers for mailing at five cents per copy. It is filled with choice reading from the first page to the last, and is just such a paper as will be eagerly perused by all into whose hands it may happen to fall. The edition, though over seventeen thousand copies, is rapidly diminishing before the demands of subscribers and dealers, so that those who would procure copies should avail themselves of this timely hint.

The probabilities for to-day are rain and severe local storms during the day, partly cloudy and cooler weather during the night, southwest to northwest winds, and low but rising barometer.

Subscribers to the GAZETTE on the route carried by Mr. M. A. Erb, Allegheny, will overlook irregularities in delivery, as Mr. Erb has been very ill for some days.

Shoe Thieves.

Last evening a man and a boy named respectively Sol. Smith and James Robinson, stole a couple of pairs of gaiters from Kaufield's shoe store, on Fifth avenue extension, above High street. The thieves were pursued and captured, the shoes regained, and the couple locked up in the Central Station, where they will have a hearing this morning. They are both "vags."

JUST SO.

A Difference of Opinion.

"When the GAZETTE is wrong it sticks to it with a "uniform" persistency that proves it uninformed in principles of probity."—*Friday's Leader.*

"The GAZETTE is correct in asserting that the employes are to be uniformed, that *one* conductor and *one* brakeman have been ordered to Philadelphia to be fitted out in a sample of the new suits, and the GAZETTE is also correct in its description of the new suits. That paper, however, is a "little off" in the announcement that all employes have been ordered to Philadelphia."—*Friday's Chronicle.*

"To obtain the measures of the depot and other employes than conductors and brakemen, it is not known exactly whither a man will be sent on from Philadelphia, or a Pittsburgh tailor employed—more probably the former."—*Friday's* GAZETTE.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Mr. Thomas J. Birchfield Arrested on a Charge of Embezzlement.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Thos. J. Burchfield, who was arrested on the 18th inst. on complaint of Mr. Wm. Rogers, Jr., who charged him with diverting the monies of the late firm of Burchfield & Rogers into improper channels, was produced before Alderman Kreuter for a preliminary hearing. It may be remembered that Mr. Burchfield was the business partner of the firm above named, and that large iron mills were owned and operated by it at Lowellsburg and at Apollo. The firm went into bankruptcy in October 1875, and it is alleged that the books of the firm then showed but an indebtedness of $170,000. Subsequently upon the due preparation of a list of all the creditors it was found that the claims aggregated about $575,000. There were rumors that the defendant in the present case was responsible for the insolvency of the firm, and last week these rumors took shape in the complaint of Mr. Rogers who, acting for the creditors, charged that Mr Burchfield had by the unauthorized use of the notes of the firm obtained large sums of money which he used in enterprises alien to the interests of the business of the firm.

Upon the occasion of his first arrest, Mr. Burchfield was required to give bonds in $5,000 to appear again before the inferior court, and yesterday being the day appointed there was quite a large attendance of the creditors of the firm, a great many of them being former employes of the defendant. Mr. Burchfield waived a hearing in the case, and gave bonds in the sum of $8,000, to appear for trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The complainant is the son of Mr. Rogers, of the firm, and he had been manager of the Apollo Mills.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Permit the writer to suggest that the singing of the "Sweet Bye and Bye," in "Musette," be omitted. It is most decidedly out of place, and in the connection in which it is used is anything but creditable to the parties engaged. There are innumerable bodies of a secular character that would answer the purpose much better, and not administer a shock to the feelings of those who entertain a very high regard for such songs as the one referred to.

Mr. Ellis' personation of *Timothy Titus* is a performance worthy of special note. That gentleman has essayed nothing this season in which his success has been more marked. It deserved every particle of the applause it received. Mr. Gotthold's *Sir Hugh Tracy*, Mr. Waverly's *Adalasta*, Mr. Owen's *Wm. A. Bokes* and Mr. Cummings's *Philip Darcy* were all particularly good and rendered with a smoothness and finish that one would hardly be prepared to find first renditions. "Musette" is a much more entertaining play than "Zip," and in it Lotta's comicalities seem to be intended.

Next week we are to have Miss May Howard, an actress who, we are assured, is as talented as she is beautiful.

Library Hall.

Carncross & Dixey's minstrels open at this place on Monday evening, with several amusing sensations which have never been produced here. Reserved seats are for sale at Hale's music store.

Trimble's Varieties.

It should be borne in mind that at the matinee at Trimble's this afternoon one of the best companies that Mr. Aims has ever had on his stage will appear in an excellent olio.

Old Folk's Concert.

At the Butler Street M. E. church, in Lawrenceville, on Tuesday evening, an Old Folk's Concert will be given under the superintendence of Prof. W. B. Slack, who is an adept in such affairs. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the Thirty-third Street Mission Sabbath School.

ALLEGHENY COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting for Action on the New Engine House—The Matter Postponed—Other Business Presented.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Common Council was held last evening for the purpose of considering the awarding of the contract for erecting a new engine house in the First ward. The following members were present: Messrs. Alston, Armstrong, Bedell, Cooke, Cochran, Hughes, Klicker, Landis, Long, Mueller, Moul, McGuire, Neely, Shoies, Schauer, Snaman, Walker, Wall and President Golden.

The chairman stated the object for which the meeting had been called.

On motion of Mr. BEDELL the rules were suspended to take up new business.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COOKE, a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Locust street, Fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for permission to erect a frame shop at the corner of Grant avenue and Bosquet street. Referred.

Mr. LONG, a resolution for the erection of two gas lamps on Fleetwood street. Referred.

Also, resolution directing the Gas Committee to consider the advisability of erecting a gas making apparatus to supply the City Building and the Market House. Referred.

Mr. WALKER presented the resignation of Mr. A. Faust, as Wharfmaster of Eastern District, to take effect April 1st. Accepted.

Mr. SHOLES, a petition for a sewer on Scoope alley. Referred.

THE ENGINE HOUSE.

Mr. COCHRAN, chairman of the committee on City Property, presented the report of that committee. They submitted all the bids offered for the erection of the new engine house in the First ward. The lowest bid was that of Cochran & Atwell, which was $7,990. The committee had made some slight alterations in the plans of the building, and thereby reduced the cost $690; they therefore recommended that the contract be awarded to Cochran & Atwell at $7,000, and submitted a resolution authorizing the committee to award the contract to that firm. Report accepted.

Considerable discussion then ensued upon the resolution, some of the members contending that as changes have been made in the plan since the bids were received, therefore the matter should be recommitted and all the contractors allowed to present new bids. Mr. SHOLES and Mr. BEDELL, however, urged that the contract be awarded at once, as the engine ought to be erected or the old house would fall down, and perhaps smash the machinery and kill some of the firemen. A motion to pass the resolution resulted in a vote of 12 ayes to 7 nays, therefore it was passed to first reading.

THE MATTER POSTPONED.

Mr. COCHRAN moved that the resolution be laid over.

Mr. COOKE moved that the resolution be referred back to the committee, with instructions to receive new bids. Lost.

The question was then called on Mr. COCHRAN's motion to lay over, which was passed.

The ordinance granting P. F. Bohlen the right to erect a frame stable on Ohio street, Eighth ward, was passed.

Mr. COOKE presented a resolution for a street crossing on Beaver avenue. Referred.

Also, a resolution for a gas lamp on Beaver avenue, between Page and Fayette streets. Referred.

Mr. LANDIS presented the report of the Committee on Wooden Buildings. Received.

Adjourned.

Marion Harland in her new cook book, "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Circassian Tooth Powder.

Prepared from Dr. Spencer's formula, we warrant purely vegetable, and to be the best in the market. Recommended by the editors of this paper. Try a box. For sale at 254 P enn avenue.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

SERVICES in the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning and evening.

THE union meetings have been held this week in the Sixth U. P. church, and have been well attended.

REV. J. H. RODGERS will occupy his pulpit in the Ames M. E. church to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. W. J. HOLLAND will preach tomorrow morning in the Bellefield Presbyterian church on "Lying."

REV. W. H. THOMAS will preach in Grace Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening on "Reconciliation by Christ."

THE Sunday School teachers' meeting at noon to-day at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, will be led by W. K. Jennings, Esq. A review of the lessons for the quarter.

THE annual sermon before Crozier Theological Seminary, Pa., will be preached on the last of April, by Rev. Dr. Pearson, of this city.

"MY pew," says a writer in the *Congregationalist*, "is a certain portion of the house of God which I have engaged to see filled up."

REV. DR. MCALLISTER, D. D., of New York, will preach to-morrow in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

DR. TALMAGE's church is making liberal provision for the Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets in Brooklyn Tabernacle in May.

REV. L. M. BOYER will preach at the Fulton Street Mission Church, of the Evangelical Association to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

IN those M. E. churches in this vicinity in which changes were made by the recent Conference, the "new preacher" will be the attraction to-morrow.

THERE is a "Button-hole Committee" at Rev. S. H. Tyng's church, who speak to and follow up every new comer at the church who requests prayers.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREYS, of the South Side, will preach to-morrow morning on "The Heavenly Foreigner," and in the evening on "High, Low, Jack, and the Game."

GREAT preparations are being made for the next Sunday School Convention at Chautauqua. Among the new features talked of is the publication of a daily paper on the grounds.

REV. W. P. TURNER, of Trinity M. E. Church, will occupy his own pulpit to-morrow morning and evening, resuming regular services which have been suspended for a few Sabbaths.

A GOSPEL meeting, under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Alliance, will be held in the rooms of the Alliance, on Sunday evening at 7:30. Miss L. A. Haller will lead the meeting.

REV. J. D. HERR, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, New York, will preach in the Penn avenue Baptist Church, (East End,) to-morrow morning at half-past ten o'clock, and in the evening at seven o'clock.

REV. DR. C. A. HOLMES, of Grace Church, Harrisburg, but formerly of this city, preached the annual missionary sermon before the Central Pennsylvania M. E. Conference, now in session, on Thursday.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., will preach in the Fourth avenue Baptist Church tomorrow morning, on the "Facts, Folly and Philosophy of Prayer," and at night on "The Cake Unturned." Believers' baptism at evening service.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church will meet in Brown's chapel, Allegheny, next Thursday at nine o'clock A. M. Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D., President of Wilberforce University, will preside.

BISHOP TUIGG will preach his first sermon at the ten o'clock Mass in the Cathedral on to-morrow morning. The new Bishop has not yet made his appointments or made any changes at the Cathedral or any of the parishes.

REV. M. L. WEEKLY will preach in the Arch Street M. E. Church to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Chaplain Milligan, of the Western Penitentiary, in the evening. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Maguire, is improving in health, but is not yet able to fill his pulpit.

THE rooms of the Y. M. C. A. will be removed next week to No. 33 Fifth avenue. During this time the noon meeting will be held daily from 12 to 12:30 o'clock in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street.

DR. ROLAND S. HOUGHTON, a journalist of much experience, died in Hartford yesterday. He had been for about three years connected with *The Churchman*, and was formerly on *The New York Express*, and one of the proprietors of *The Church Journal*.

THE trustees of the Drew Theological Seminary determined to subscribe from their annual funds the amount necessary to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Seminary until, by appeals to the public, they can get a permanent fund of at least $250,000.

REV. DR. RILEY, of the Mexican church, distinguished for his large share in the Protestant reformation in Mexico, remarkable for it extent and significance, will preach in this church on Sunday morning, on the subject of his mission—its prospects and its needs.

THE Presbyterian church of Bridgewater, under the acceptable preaching of Rev. W. Hyde, has entered on a new life and activity. The congregation is' soon to enter upon the work o' radically repairing and remodeling the building, bringing it up to the best modern ideas of comfort and taste.

BISHOP MCQUAID, Roman Catholic, of Rochester, N. Y., in a sermon on the public school question, made two points: 1. The conclusion of the Bible will not make the schools acceptable to the Roman Catholics. 2. The Romanists despise the position of those Protestants who would give up the Bible.

A MEETING will be held in the Second U. P. church, on Sixth avenue, at 7:30 P. M. on Monday next, for the purpose of organizing a juvenile temperance army. Every Sunday school in the city is respectfully, and earnestly requested to co-operate in this movement by sending three delegates from each to this meeting.

Several persons united with the Second Presbyterian church (Dr. Hays), Washington, Pa., at their communion on Sabbath, March 19. This makes one hundred and seventy-eight additions to the membership of this church, especially revived this year. Quite a number in the college and seminary propose to unite with their home churches.

THE Rev. W. H. Brown, who has served three years acceptably as pastor of Brown's chapel, Allegheny, will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow evening. A three years' pastorate is the longest term allowed by the law of the A. M. E. church in any one place, and hence this change, which is the severance of strong fraternal ties, equally regretted by pastor and people.

REV. B. F. BROOKE, D. D., will conduct the eighth session of the Union Sunday School Normal class on Tuesday evening next, in the Smithfield M. E. church. Topic: "Difficulties in Scripture and How to Treat Them." An unusually large attendance is expected, owing to the desire to get information on the announced topic, and the well-known ability of the conductor.

REV. REESE F. MURRAY, son of Rev. Dr. Murray, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Methodist church, will soon enter the regular work on the Baltimore circuit in the Maryland Conference. He is a young gentleman of fine culture and much native ability, who gives great promise for the future. He will make a minister acceptable for intellectual power, zeal and genial social manners.

BISHOP DOMENEC, the administrator of the new See of Allegheny, has appointed Rev. Father Walsh to the pastorate of St. Mary's church, Altoona, vice Father Tuigg, elevated to the Bishopric of Pittsburgh. Rev. Thos. Walsh has been assigned to the Hollidaysburgh Church vice Father Walsh. The latter will make his residence in Altoona, and has assumed the duties of his position. He will have two assistants, Father Gallagher and Father Martin, of Derry, Westmoreland county.

THE second anniversary of the Baptist Social Union for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will be celebrated on Tuesday evening, March 28th, at seven o'clock, in the Fourth avenue Baptist Church. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Pearson, of Pittsburgh, Rev. J. K. Cramer, of Elizabeth, Rev. Mr. Bristow, of Library, Rev. J. H. Miller, of Mayville, New York, and others. The members of the Social Union extend a cordial invitation to the members of other churches to be present.

REV. M. L. WORTMAN, pastor of the churches of Freedom and Long Island Presbytery of Allegheny, says: "Our meetings closed two weeks ago, with an aggregate addition to both churches of one hundred and fifteen on examination and two on certificate. Others have signified their intention to unite with the church. The ages of those received vary from the Sabbath School scholar of eleven up to the gray-haired veteran of four score years. The majority of those received are males, and nearly one-half of the whole number heads of families. Twenty-one were baptized."

From the sanctum window we look out upon old First Church, on Fifth avenue, sacred to the memory of Stockton and the fathers. It seems a hallowed place, and the doves are always hovering around the eaves, cooing softly to themselves, or gathering up what a kindly hand in the court provides for them. What a lesson of trust is this to us! How the simple birds speak to our hearts of the love that never forgets, and the Hand that ever guides us! And how beautiful that the dove, a type of peace, should instinctively feel the influence of that sacred place, and love to brood about the windows!—*Methodist Recorder.*

The *United Presbyterian* tells this story: "A widow, in moderate circumstances, having heard an appeal for an endowment of the Allegheny Seminary, came into our office on Monday of this week and handed us fifty dollars, with this remark: 'I wish to do something for this object, and thinking you might not call on me, I bring you this.' Her name will be given in due time when our list of contributors is made up. We refer to her case now to suggest that all who feel as she does will not wait for a call, but hand what they may feel disposed to give, much or little, to their pastor, or bring it to this office, where it will be suitably credited."

DR. ALLISON, writing from New York of the Moody and Sankey meetings, says: "Men of all classes and professions are seen at the meetings. The washerwoman, the house maid, the shop girl, the young lady of fashion, the venerable woman in heavy black silks and furs are found here. The other night the elegantly dressed wife of an ex-Governor of the State of New York, sat beside a venerable old woman, bowed with age, shrivelled in face, clothed in calico, having an old shawl drawn tightly around her narrow shoulders and her head covered with a dilapidated and worn bonnet of the style of twenty years ago. Through the entreaties of Mr. Moody, the request of the Executive Committee and the pleadings of pastors, members of the churches absent themselves more than formerly from the night meetings, that as many non-church goers as possible may be accommodated. Among the most regular and most deeply interested attendants is Thurlow Weed, the most skillful political manager of his generation."

BREVITIES.

····Councils meet on Monday.

····"Bi2—Coal" is what a Pittsburgh coal dealer offers for sale.

····The annual inspection of the schools of Allegheny will be made during the early part of April.

····If the salary bill passes the Legislature, Dr. Hagerman, county court interpreter, will lose his position, as no provision is made for his salary.

····A burglar accused of operating in Lock Haven, passed through the city yesterday in charge of two detectives who had captured him at Oil City.

····James McDowell, a cripple, is canvassing the city, selling Centennial lead pencils. He is anxious to earn his own living and the public should encourage him by buying from him.

····The pair of horses recently stolen from George Willersley, at McLoughlansville, Westmoreland county, have been recovered. One of them was found at Evansburg, Butler county, and the other at New Brighton.

····The alarm of fire from box 34 about 11 o'clock last night, as usual, amounted to nothing. A lamp exploded in George Ewing's tavern, No. 433 Penn avenue, and the flames were put out before the engines arrived.

····A. H. Rowand, Jr., makes information before Alderman O'Donnell charging John A. Finney with perjury. It is alleged that the defendant swore falsely before 'Squire Shaffer in testifying that he had paid plaintiff $800 more than plaintiff's affidavit of claim against defendant called for. A hearing will be had.

····Mr. Howard Morton has made informations before Alderman Irwin, charging John Black and Mrs. I. Edgley with perjury, in swearing falsely that he (Mr. M.) spoke disrespectfully of their character. A hearing will be had on Monday. The charges grow out of the omnibus case, the particulars of which are known.

····The County Engineer reports that twenty-nine new bridges were built in the county during 1874-5, making ninety-nine altogether owned by the county. Of this number eleven are of iron, ten of stone arches, four of wooden and iron truss combined, and seventy-four are of the common wooden panel bridges. He considers iron bridges the best where travel is heavy and constant. There is now in the county nine hundred and sixty feet of iron bridges, costing on an average twenty dollars per foot. Long span wooden bridges average about sixteen dollars, and short span six dollars per lineal foot.

PERSONAL.

***Mayor McCarthy has signed the ordinance for a temporary loan of $141,000.

***Mr. Adolph Cordier, son of Superintendent Cordier, of the Work House, is said to be dangerously ill in Florida, whither he went for his health.

***Dr. S. Kitzeer and M. Streernitz will discuss on the evenings of the 30th and 31st inst., at the German reading rooms, No. 144 Wood street, the question of the personality of God.

GAS COMMITTEE.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Considerable Business Transacted.

A regular meeting of the Gas Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Shipton in the chair.

Petitions for gas lamps were read, and the following lamps were ordered to be erected, viz.: One on Wylie avenue, west of Kirkpatrick street; one corner of Kirkpatrick street and Reed alley; one on Reed alley; one on Meadow street; two on Cedar street, Sixteenth ward; two on Jane street, South Side; three on east side of Thirty-eighth street between Penn avenue and Butler street; two on Lang avenue; three on Forty-third street (to be taken off Forty-second street and placed on Forty-third street); three on Winebiddle street; two on Hiland avenue, and one on Ellsworth avenue, and two on Forty-sixth street.

Two lamps were granted on Forbes street at the corner of Craig and Dithridge streets respectively, provided there is a gas main there.

The petitions for gas lamps, as follows, were referred to sub-committees to investigate as to the lamps are necessary, or whether it would be advisable to have them placed where asked for: One on Garrison alley, one on Taylor street, Sixteenth ward; four on Reed street, two on Thirtieth street, two on Wilson street, three on Second avenue, above the Birmingham bridge; three on Mary and Fortieth streets, three on Center street, Thirteenth ward.

A resolution for lamps on Brownsville avenue was laid over until the avenue is finished or in a condition to have lamps placed there.

Mr. Bigelow presented an agreement made by the East End Gas Company relative to the furnishing of gas to the city.

Mr. Weldon moved to limit the agreement to fifteen years, and if the charter of the company expires sooner that the ordinance be drawn in accordance with it. Carried, and an ordinance ordered to be returned to Councils in accordance with the agreement.

Mr. Weldon called attention to the amount of light furnished on some East End avenues, especially on Hiland avenue, where lamps are located entirely too near together. A sub-committee was appointed to examine into the matter and report to the committee.

A petition for six gas lamps on Stanton avenue was read.

Mr. Bruce moved that six be removed from Hiland avenue and placed on Stanton. After some discussion a sub-committee was appointed to re-arrange lamp posts on Hiland avenue, so as to have them placed at proper distances from each other.

The balance due the East End Gas Company, amounting to $2,841.26, was ordered to be paid.

Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Germania Savings Bank to John Westhay, February 12, 1876; two lots on Ridge avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny City. Consideration, $2,597.50

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to John Wilson, April 24, 1875; interest of Thomas L. Birch in lot on Fourth avenue, Nom.

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Pittsburgh Insurance Company, March 3, 1876; interest of J. A. Garside in lot in Twentieth ward. Consideration, $50

A. P. Norton et ux. to R. S. Hughes, March 8, 1876; lot on Gray street, Thirty-second ward. Consideration, Nom.

Geo. Kinzenbaugh to Henry Wortman, October 1, 1875; lot in McKeesport, on Water street. Consideration, Nom.

A. F. Burns et ux. to Georger Meyer, trustee of Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company, February 25, 1876; lot in Third ward, Allegheny. Consideration, $2,560

W. Seibert et ux. to C. Seibert, March 10, 1876; lot on Penn street, Twentieth ward. Consideration, Nom.

The Ben Franklin Insurance Co.

A very recent valuable accession to the fire insurance interests of this vicinity has been made in the appointment of Hon. Simon Drum as agent of the Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny city. The rare business qualifications of Mr. Drum, his personal worth, and the high standing which he enjoys in this community will serve to make him a most valuable servant of the company that has been so fortunate as to secure his services. The excellent reputation of the Ben Franklin Company will be unquestionably enhanced by the connection with it of this gentleman, and in the work of preserving to it the basis of staunch probity upon which it rests, his talents and efforts will be markedly appreciable.

The Huge Drastic, Griping, Sickening Pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are composed of Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic of *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern Chemical Science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the plants of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little Pellets or Granules, *scarcely larger than mustard seed*, renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

Dr. IRA A. TRUAX, of Ashtabula, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

Dr. J. MACOMBER, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."

TTHS-S.

HOMOEOPHATIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

In the City. With All the Country Advantages.

Ten room brick house with the modern conveniences, on lot of ground 50x120. Rent moderate. Inquire of J. D. Carlisle, 37 Fifth avenue.

Dr. Scherer's Wild Cherry Lung Cordial cures Coughs, Colds, and other lung affections. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists and at Dr. Scherer's office, No. 73 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GAS FUEL BONANZA.

A Company Organizing to Utilize the Vast Natural Gas Reservoir of Butler County—Interesting Sketch of the Wells and the Work Laid Out for the Company—What Pittsburgh will Gain by the Utilization of this Product.

The agitation of the suggestion to utilize, as fuel, the vast natural gas supply of Butler county has at length led to an organization of a number of representative business men, whose purpose it is to direct the stream of natural and cheap fuel to our city. The gas reservoir is known to be of an area of from seventy-five to one hundred square miles, and the volume of calloric is practically inexhaustible. The pressure of the fluid is limitless, and no frictionable obstacle could withstand the force of all the wells, with the combined pressure directed upon the pipes of one line. This gas has been utilized in the oil regions for a long period, and it has been found to be pre-eminently superior to all other kinds of fuel, and so—the experiment of carrying it in pipes having been successfully made—it remains but to provide the proper facilities to have the line in successful operation.

The gentlemen engaged in the project have made extensive experiments with different kinds of pipe, with a view of determining the most available for use in transporting the gas long distances, and the result is that they are prepared to begin the work with the most complete apparatus.

TESTING THE PIPES.

One series of experiments was made with a two inch pipe of the Keystone Pipe Co., laid from the Burns well to Freeport, a distance of fifteen and a half miles; note was taken of the speed with which the gas traveled, the pressure at different points, the friction encountered, etc. From this data Messrs. Lawrence and Low, two well known civil engineers, have formed the following opinion:

PITTSBURGH, January 19, 1876.

Messrs. Kirk & Dilworth:

GENTLEMEN—We have investigated the question of your pipe line from the gas wells of Butler county to this city, and have concluded that by starting at the wells with a pipe of six-inch diameter, and increasing at one-third the distance to eight-inch diameter, and at two-thirds of the distance to ten-inch diameter, that you will only lose fourteen per cent. of the initial velocity or pressure. Hence, if you start with 100 pounds pressure per square inch, you will have at Pittsburgh—or at a distance of thirty-five miles—a pressure of eighty-six pounds per square inch; or if the pressure is increased or diminished, the proportionate decrease of pressure will remain the same. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,
SIGISMUND LOW,
R. J. LAWRENCE,
Engineers.

So that the friction may be brought to the minimum, and as a consequence the carrying power of the line may be brought to the maximum, it is proposed to lay a line of seven, eight, nine, ten and twelve inches, each of the sizes to cover one-fifth of the distance from the reservoir to Pittsburgh, the increase in the size being made as the city is approached, to meet the demand of the future may be fully supplied at the best advantage. The lines will be made of ordinary metal gas pipes, and the pipes will be laid about two feet deep, so that there will be no trouble caused by expansion or contraction. The line will extend from the Delemater Well to Thirty-third street in the city, a distance of about thirty-five miles, and from the terminus in Pittsburgh the gas will be distributed throughout the city, to mills, manufactories and dwellings, wherever it is demanded. The iron, steel and glass manufacturers fully appreciate the worth and cheapness of the new fuel, and they are all anxious to have the line completed.

Fine Hats for Spring Trade.

The firm of McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street, have made unusual preparations this spring to accommodate their retail trade. Their stock is one of the finest ever brought to this city, and comprises all the latest styles and most desirable goods to be had in the Eastern markets. The firm are agents for

YOUMAN'S CELEBRATED FIFTH AVENUE HATS,

which cannot be surpassed for fineness, style or general excellence. Messrs. McCord & Co. keep the best goods of all grades, and sell at the lowest rates. We can assert confidently, and from personal knowledge, they offer inducements to the retail buyer that cannot be surpassed.

New Carriage Works.

Messrs. C West & Co., are making up, and keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of carriages of all descriptions, and of the latest and most approved styles. The acknowledged experience of this firm places them at the head of the list in their line of trade. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine their stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. They also have on hand and make to order the celebrated Dexter Buck and Jagger Wagons. Also, cut under shopping carriages. Repairing will be done promptly and at low rates.

N. B.—Please remember that there is but one firm of C. West & Co., in Pittsburgh, and they are now established in their new and elegant works, corner Duquesne Way and Evans alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting the Allegheny river.

No. 69.

Do not forget, as you pass along Pittsburgh's Broadway Goode's to drop in at No. 69 Fifth avenue and make a selection of books, papers and magazines for instruction, entertainment and amusement. A fine assortment from which to select, now on the shelves and counters.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. TTHS-S.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

David Akerman, alleged bankrupt. Argument held on a motion for an injunction and the appointment of an assignee and decision of Court reserved.

Sweet, Cook & Co. vs. J. Dorsey Pastorious. Argument on a motion for an injunction, and decision reserved.

Wm. S. Marks was chosen assignee of Wm. McC. Dravo, bankrupt.

Charles Walters, bankrupt. Register's report filed, sustaining exceptions to specifications.

Northrop Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The Register's finding, under the order of reference, on the petition of Inez Carr, for the payment of a dividend, was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Wm. H. Mechling, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was make for the examination of certain witnesses before the Register.

James B. McFadden, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee's report of the sale of unpaid book accounts, judgments, &c., was presented and confirmed *nisi* to become absolute in ten days, if exceptions thereto are not filed.

The National Iron Company, bankrupts, Montour county. Leave was granted to the assignee to accept $500 in settlement of the claims against George W. Ray and wife, and to accept $3,000 in consideration and settlement of the claim against Wm. Painter et al.

First National Bank of Athens, Pa., vs. Elizabeth Welles, Bradford county. Jury trial ordered during the June term of Court at Williamsport.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

James H. Fritz vs. John McKinney, Wm. McKinney and Samuel S. McKinney. Verdict for plaintiff for $373.53 together with the costs of this suit and the costs unpaid in the original judgement. Action on a bond.

Emil Schalk & Co. vs. David Hostetter. Peremptory non suit entered with leave to move Court in *banc* to remove same. Action for damages for the alleged appropriation of orders for oil which belonged to plaintiff.

Joseph Mallory vs. the First National Bank of Birmingham. Verdict for plaintiff for $44.40, subject to the decision of Court on a question of law reserved.

Frank M. Love vs. Chas. P. Mugel. Verdict for plaintiff for $200. Action on a note.

Mrs. Mary Monaghan filed a petition to secure for herself her separate earnings.

Francis Referty vs. The German Fire Insurance Company. On trial. Action on a policy.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

Edward E. Dawson vs. William Woods; previously reported. Action for damages. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,100.

James Davis, for use, vs. The Cash Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; previously reported. Judgment of non suit entered. Motion entered to take off the same.

Isaac Crown et ux. vs. Henry Sellers McKee et al. Still on trial.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

The jury is still out in the case of John Day and James Rane, charged with stealing a hog in West Deer township.

Levi Wolff was acquitted of a charge of receiving stolen goods.

John Schofer was convicted of a charge of larceny from the person, and sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

Jefferson Morgan pleaded guilty of aggravated assault and battery, and was sentenced to the county jail for nine months, and to give security to keep the peace for one year.

Sarah Williams was convicted of adultery, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for one year.

Nicholas Heid was convicted of larceny by bailee, and sentenced to the Work House for four months.

Herman Drewery pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery and was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Richard Walker was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

The jury is out in the case of John Conway indicted for *forsaid street.*

Nolle prosequis were entered in each case against Xavier Wolf, indicted for assault and battery and surety of the peace.

John Rodgers, a boy, was convicted of a charge of burglary, was sentenced six years to the Penitentiary.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Thirty-eighth street, on SUNDAY at 2 P. M.

SELLERS—On Thursday morning, March 23d, 1876, at the residence of his father, Edward Sellers, at Swissvale station, J. EMORY SELLERS, aged 20 years.

Funeral will take place on SATURDAY, March 25th, at 2 P. M., from Christ M. E. Church, corner of Penn avenue and Eighth street.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at reasonable prices. Terms, cash.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., March 25, 1876. The probabilities are that the Mississippi river will continue to rise between Cairo and Vicksburg, reach the danger line at Vicksburg on Sunday, and floods will probably occur above and below Memphis by Monday. The Lower Ohio and Cumberland rivers will rise.

CINCINNATI, March 24, 1876. River 25 feet 11 inches; falling. Rain nearly all day; growing colder to-night; showery. Arrived—Sandy No. 2, Evansville; Jas. D. Parker, Memphis; Andes, Wheeling.

EVANSVILLE, March 24, 1876. Cloudy and wet. It rained from last night till noon; signs of clearing to-night; wind from the east; mercury 40 to 44. River 27 7-10 feet, and stationary. Up—Pat Cleburne, 5 P. M.; B. L. Hodge and Silverthorne, 9. Down—Thos. Sherlock, 8 A. M.; Jos. B. Williams and tow, 2 P. M.; Tarascon and Andy Baum, 3:30. The Sherlock is due. Business is dull. The Baum added freight here.

ST. LOUIS, March 24, 1876. Arrived—Polar Star, Tennessee river. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Boyd, Peoria. The river has risen 7 inches since noon, and is now rising 2 inches per hour. Rain set in last night and continued almost without intermission ever since. All the upper streams are rising, and if the warm weather continues there may be a freshet.

CAIRO, March 24, 1876. Arrived—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; John A. Wood, Pittsburgh, 2; Joseph H. Bigley, Pittsburgh, 7. Departed—Future City, New Orleans, 5 A. M.; John Gilmore, St. Louis, noon; Hillman, Nashville, noon; J. A. Wood, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 4. River 41 feet 10 inches; rising. Cloudy; mercury 52.

MEMPHIS, March 24, 1876. The river rose 15 inches. Clearing; mercury 58. Arrived—Ruth, White river; Legal Tender, Arkansas river, Grand Tower, St. Louis. Departed—Church and Shinkle, Cincinnati; Golden Rule, New Orleans, the latter last night.

LOUISVILLE, March 24, 1876. Cool and cloudy, with rain. Arrived—Ironsides and Nail City, Pittsburgh; Raven, Pomeroy. All departed for St. Louis. River 11 feet in canal; falling.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24, 1876. Warm and changeable; rain this morning. Arrived—Natchez, Vicksburg. Departed—Thompson Dean, Memphis.

VICKSBURG, March 24, 1876. Down—Schenck and Howard, 5 A. M. Up—Illinois and Morgan, 12 M.; Neille and Scudder, 4 P. M.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Anchoria at New York, steamer Cornwall at New York, steamer Acadonia at Moville, and steamer C. F. Fronch at Antwerp.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS,
Ammunition, Barrels, Locks, Mountings, &c., Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets.
Repairing done. Call and examine, or send for Illustrated Price List.

DIED:

CHAMBERS—On Thursday, March 23d, at 9 o'clock A. M., at his residence, corner Fourth and Cunningham streets, SAMUEL CHAMBERS, aged 31 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fun